SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1897.

VOL. 33 **CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1927** **NUMBER 11**

*Cotton Mill People of the South As I Know Them**

By Miss Majorie A· Patwin, Welfare Director, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

A FEW years ago I could have made you a thrilling talk about the cotton mill people of the South. Today I must speak as one disillusioned. Then I would have told you all about those poor down trodden human beings with sallow faces and sunken eyes who were slaving in the mills from dawn to late dark. Your hearts would have melted as I told you about the lives of little children being crushed by those plutocrats of greed who had built the mills, and you would have sat up in horror and indignation to hear of a pure Anglo-Saxon people, our contemporary ancestors, the noblest and finest and best, all equal, of course, in potentiality to the signers of the Constitution, being exterminated in the ruthless grip of an industrial evolution, and even robbed of the use of their franchise. I would have told you a few good ones about exploitation and I would have painted a dreary picture of a gaunt and cadaverous people dragging around half dead with hookworms, typhoid and pellegra. Oh, yes, my speech would have been full of drama and pathos and sensational thrills· After delivering it I could have sold it to—well—any one of several magazines for publication.

But I can't make that kind of a talk today. When I knew so much about the mill people I had never seen them. I had never been South of Mason and Dixon's line. I didn't know anything about Southern cotton mills except what I had read, and what I heard as a college student, drinking in the lectures of noted reformers and gazing with wide open eyes at the photographs displayed by a well known national society for the improvement of the condition of women and children and the world and the flesh and the devil, too, I guess.)

But I was enthusiastic in my misconception thus gained from judging a people by their extremes and expanding those extremes into generalities. There was a challenge, too, in my thoughts about the mill people and a peculiar apeal to the imagination, so I came South to play with the child laborers, and everybody up home — near Boston — thought I was doing a very noble thing.

As preparation for my journey into the terrible conditions of a cotton mill village I took a typhoid inoculation, a smallpox vaccination, my mother gave me a flashlight and tiny pistol for self-protection and my father advised me not to say very much about the Civil War. (If he had known I was coming to Tennessee he would have warned me, I guess, not to say too much about evolution.)

I shall never forget my first trip South. I wanted to see mill villages, and I did see them, almost an avenue of cotton mill villages dotting the sides of the railroad from Danville, Va., all the way across North Carolina and to my destination in South Carolina—and—I have since learned—extending way beyond into Georgia and Alabama.

The mill villages did not look just as I had expected them to look. To be sure, the houses were generally similar but I had been accustomed to seeing identically similar apartment houses upon street after street in New York and Cleveland, and some how my aesthetic senses just couldn't get shocked by the dead, dull monotony of the mill houses that I had read about. (But some of us, fortunately, are not as sensitively strung as the genuine reformers are.) As I said, the mill villages were similar but not monotonous. Some of them looked untidy, but most of them were clean, with streets laid off and garden spots and trees and hedges. Most of the villages actually looked like little communities of homes· There were flowers and rose bushes and cows and chickens and more children on one porch than I had been used to seeing in a city block. Now and then I caught a glimpse of the grown people. They really looked intelligent and I begun to have a sneaking notion that some of them could even read and write. The sunshine was glorious and I began from the very first to catch a vision of all those blessings of our outdoor Southern life with its wonderful open climate. Everything looked serene and happy. I could hardly wait for the train to stop. I wanted to get right into the heart of a mill village.

My connection with the mill to which I was going had been arranged under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Bill. I was filled with curiosity to see a mill president, but not at too close range. Manufacturers had sounded very dangerous to me as I had read about them in the stories of the cotton mills. Surely if a man was cruel enough to crush the life out of little children and mean enough to dominate every phase of the lives of his operatives, as I had heard Southern manufacturers were wont to do in the mill villages, such a monster might not be so pleasantly inclined toward me. It certainly would do to be pretty well on my guard. To my surprise the mill president to whom I reported turned out to have neither horns nor claws. He was a real human being!

After I had been in the mill village a little while I asked an old fellow there why everybody seemed to like their mill president, a rather typical Southern manufacturer: "Like him, why child, there ain't but one fitten answer to that. We like him because he's so darned human." Well that's the way I have found all Southern manufacturers to be. In fact, since I have been in Chattanooga I have reached the conclusion that that is the way most manufacturers are—pretty darned human.

Well, the president of the mill took me out to the mill and I set up housekeeping in an ordinary mill house right in the midst of the village, and I began to learn how little I really knew about the mill people· Of course conditions, almost ten years ago, were different from what one finds now. They have changed very rapidly. I was fascinated by the dynamic social change that I saw going on all about me, the transition of a rural folk into an industrial people. This change has swept on with the speed of a dramatic industrial romance. It has become a great social movement.

When I had gotten settled down in the mill village the president and I had a conference. At that time I would have said we had a little talk, but I was green in the business world then and now I know that we had a conference. In it we discussed the mill people. "You will never know the mill people," he said, "until you go back into the mountains and out into the poorest sections of the country from which they have come. Study their life out there in their isolation. Talk with them, sit with them, eat with them. Then, and only then will you begin to know the mill people."

He was right. The only way to study any people is to get back into their origins. Origins are the only stationary factor in any social movement. You cannot measure how far a people has come until you know the point from which they started. To fail to thus measure a race against its origin is to make a superficial study of its problems, and superficialities result in misconceptions. I do not wonder that the world has had grave and exaggerated misconceptions about the mill people· Unfortunately social groups, like individuals, are judged by their extremes and there has been so much of the dramatic in the swift onrush of the industrial evolution in the South that it has caught the attention of writers on the lookout for things dramatic, and things dramatic can easily be converted into things sensational. Furthermore the social change that has enveloped the cotton mill people of the South has been so fast, so extensive, so renovating that even those in closest touch with the situation can hardly keep up with it, and for the most part they have been too busy making history to take time to write it.

Moreover, life in the mill village is complex. Socialization is in overlapping stages of development. We see the mill people scattered out all along their course of progress. There are patriarchs who look and act like Daniel Boone, but there are also flappers with boyish bobs and lipsticks.

The only intelligent and the only just way to measure the cotton mill people is to see them against the background of the mountain cabin and the tenant farm of the poor white, where for years and years antedating the Civil War white labor eked out a miserable existence in the South, and found itself victimized in the paralysis of an arrested development.

In the mountain cabin and on impoverished farms men and women led lives largely unaffected by the civiliation of the towns, chewing tobacco and dipping snuff, talking in

(Continued on Page 34)

---

*Address before National Association of Manufacturers, in Convention in Chattanooga.

Value of a Laboratory in a Mill*

By O. G. Murphy, Supt., Shawmut Mill, West Point Mfg. Co.

TO students of geology and the history of man, one phase of interest has been to note the different ages through which the organic and inorganic world has come. Each age has contributed its contribution, especially is this true in the life of man. Thinking in terms of ages causes us to say that we are today really entering the age of scientific research in the world of manufacturing. It is only in the last years that the producers and consumers have awakened to the latent possibilities in their product or supply. Even more recently the value of standardizing has come to be appreciated more, as we are assured of the same quality of product day after day; and standard formulas for testing have been and are being developed so as to more intelligently make and check specifications, thereby removing one unnecessary source of friction between the consumer and source of supply.

The coming of the laboratory into the field of cotton mills was an epoch in the life of the industry. For so many years the industry had followed the beaten path our fathers trod that we had grown into a state of coma. To prove our statement, we ask you to go back ten years, then review the industry for fifty years and see how slowly the trade accepted any change. Why, whole sections of the industry refused to accept the automatic loom for years. It was only after economic conditions forced them to do something that they were roused from their apparently drugged condition. Why, one could name mills that burned oil lamps long after electric lights had been proved better and more safe.

When the consumer first began to make certain demands that were new, the men in the mill took the position that it was all tomfoolery and unnecessary. It was only when the managers put over to them that the customers had a right to make demands that they felt necessary that the men behind the guns began to take a real interest. As might be expected, some of the demands were impracticable, but the results obtained were so much more than dreamed of that the old guard was shaken out of its position of knowing it all.

We do not desire to give the impression that the industry was dead, neither do we wish it thought that we consider the men at the head of the industry in the past as men lacking in vision, for we must not forget that it was the duty of these men to make the industry pay dividends, and they did. The industry grew in leaps and bounds under their skillful management. But the age of scientific analysis had not arrived, although the eastern sky was already turning pink telling of the coming of a new day. As the sun climbs higher, more of our mills are seeing the path clearer and are equipping themselves to get the answers that the trade is demanding.

In these days, with the aid of the mill laboratory, we are beginning to learn things about humidity,—the right condition for the best running work in the different processes, better control of weights by considering the per cent of regain in the picker house, the absorbing abilities of cotton of different characters, how different fabrics in process will have more or less regain when exposed to the same condition, the action of moisture on the tensile strength of yarns and fabrics. We are learning where some of our invisible waste is going. Some day we will build mills that will carry a real standard condition without the cost being prohibitive, and we shall learn how, in production, to get the water back into each fabric that nature intended cotton fabrics to contain.

Right at the plant we are getting facts about size compounds, what they contain, just how they do or do not penetrate the yarn, how they absorb moisture. We are studying the cotton fiber from a practical standpoint,—its convolution, the percentages of variation of length in the same sample, establishing the minimum amount of short staple permissible for different length staples to give the results desired, the effect of length as against character. We wish to state right here that in the future character is going to be a more important factor than in the past. We are badly in need of some mechanical method to judge character. At present we men at the mill are being dependent on the cotton grader's judgment. The information obtained about variation in length has caused some of us to feel like questioning somewhat this method.

Removing Guesswork.

We are removing the guess and getting quick action on experiments made in the mill by being able to standardize on a humidity condition in the laboratory. Further, by checking the cotton closely for variation and testing under a standard condition, we get a line on the efficiency operation of the different machines. At the same time, the laboratory can do the sizing and testing of the yarns in process, setting the testing room to the condition of the spinning room when the yarn is taken from the frames—this very important duty being taken from the spinner and performed by a disinterested party.

Twist.

In the matter of twist in the single yarn, we are gaining headway, establishing the best multiples for different yarns and different cottons. It is very interesting to make experiments with multiples from 3.00 to 5.50 and watch the line rise and break, then taking these yarns of the different multiples and ply them from two to fourteen-ply, using different plied twist multiples and see sometimes the surprising results—surprising because of the difference from the old ideas. Why, we can remember only a few years back when, to decide the right twist in the ply, about two feet of yarn would be pulled from the bobbin, and holding an end of the yarn in each hand, we would bring the hands close together. The action of the yarn as it twisted on itself would decide whether there was or was not enough twist.

In some fabrics there is a tension at which to weave that will improve the strength of the fabric. Beyond this point or short of it, the results will not be so good. A great many fabrics carrying the exact construction will not break the same, the wider fabrics being weaker. By having a laboratory right in the plant that can give you a standard atmospheric condition, you remove this great variation in strength. Although all cotton yarns and fabrics will vary a great deal, this variation being in evidence even with controlled atmospheric conditions, still your tests are getting the answer more quickly and more accurately.

After having had a practical mill laboratory under observation for seven or eight years and seeing the results obtained in testing from five-yard sheeting to 12/0 duck, we are opposed to a correcting formula that does not take into consideration the weight and construction of the fabric. We realize the force of the argument that with the same fabric we relatively get the answer, but there are times in actual practice when the consumer makes demands for certain strengths when relative figures are unobtainable. You have no starting point. Some of you may say, "That's silly, boy. You don't seem to know anything." But, gentlemen, we ask you in all seriousness, "If a laboratory does not furnish you accuracy, why a laboratory?"

As we expressed to Dr. Edwards, our chairman, several years ago: "If the A. S. T. M. is going to furnish standards that the trade can accept, it is a pity that we cannot make a standard atmospheric condition that will be high enough for the smaller plants to put in an equipment that will be in keeping with the size of the plant and its finances." It is no trouble to put in water, but from the equipment standpoint it is entirely a different proposition to take it out, in fact, almost impossible except with an expensive equipment.

Committee D-13 is certainly being of help in the field of industry that it is trying to serve, but we would like to say in a spirit of constructive criticism, that as we desire the standards worked out by the committee to be adopted by the trade, we should be very explicit in telling why we have advanced the standards as models.

To illustrate, take the standard grab test method of 6x4 inches, 3 inches between jaws, separation speed 12 inches per minute. Why do we recommend a piece of cloth 6x4 inches, why jaws 3 inches apart, why 12 inch speed? In a concise but intelligent form, tell the hard-boiled American business man who insists on knowing, why just why we suggest these standards. We suspect that a large number of mill executives who have been very successful, that have worked up through the mill, look upon us somewhat as theorists. Why not meet that type with an argument that will appeal to their method of thinking? In making tolerances, tell why these tolerances are fair and necessary.

One other point along this line, and to be explicit I am sure you will pardon a personal reference, my entire work-a-day life with the exception of two years has been spent in a heavy duck mill, and during the last ten or twelve years this branch of the industry has been going through such a period of revolution that our entire time and thought have been concentrated on our own line. When we joined the A. S. T. M. we were placed on the yarn committee. Of course, we know how to manufacture good yarns, but we are not sufficiently acquainted with the demands and needs of the yarn consumer to feel a freedom in expressing our opinion, while in our own field we would, as the boys say, "know our vegetables." So we feel that if the committee is to get the kind of benefit from its members that it needs, the placing of a member on a committee should be done with care and thought.

Value of Laboratory.

Please do not get us wrong; we are not critical nor do we mean to criticise anyone or group, but from our own experience we are trying to give you a viewpoint. If there are any mill men present who have not put in a plant laboratory; let us urge you to do so, for the laboratory has come to stay. To intelligently know what you are doing in this age, and even more so in the future, a laboratory is and will be as necessary as your picker house.

For the head of your laboratory, pick a man who knows the inside of the mill, a man who is accurate. Place him independent of anyone who might hinder, and then impress upon him the fact that you want the laboratory's answer and not the answer you are trying to get, for that phase of the question is up to the inside of the mill. A laboratory should improve your product, help to reduce your cost, and allow you to ship a finished product that you know is right.

We, of course, are in business first to make money. At the same time we should be sincere in wishing to serve our trade. We should not deliberately do anything to injure those who have shown their confidence in us by giving us their business. Consequently, anything that will help us do these things is something that we should not pass up.

---

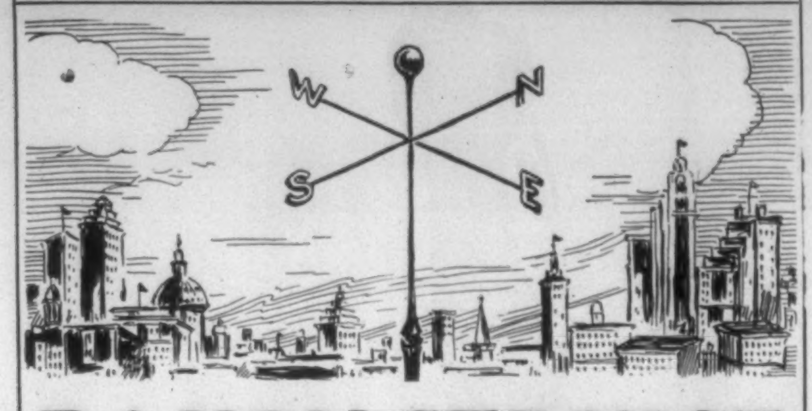
*Address before Committee D-13, American Society for Testing Materials, Atlanta.

A CHEMICAL PRODUCT *by* MASTER CHEMISTS

DU PONT RAYON

Du Pont Chemical Control Assures du Pont Quality

DUPONT RAYON
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
DU PONT RAYON CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.



RAYON SERVICE
That Covers
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST

SNIA-VISCOSA

TRADE MARK REG.

In raw or converted yarns—obtainable in any quantity you desire from these representatives in the United States and Canada

for the WEST
WALLACE A. PARR
730 So. Los Angeles St.
Los Angeles, California

for CANADA
COMMERCIAL TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.
22 Front Street East
Toronto, Canada

for NEW ENGLAND
T. E. HATCH CO.
80 Federal St.
Boston, Massachusetts

for the MIDDLE WEST
NATIONAL YARN & PROCESSING CO.
166 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois

for the SOUTH
COSBY & THOMAS
Johnston Building
Charlotte, North Carolina
James Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee

We are equipped to render you an unusually complete service on *converted* yarns. We control our source of supply and therefore furnish a uniform brand that is certain to meet your requirements.

COMMERCIAL FIBRE COMPANY
of America, Inc.
GENERAL OFFICES, 40 E. 34th ST., N. Y. C.
Telephone Ashland 7171
CONVERTING MILLS, PASSAIC, N. J.
FACTORIES
ITALY: Torino, Cesano Maderno, Pavia, Venaria Reale POLAND: Tomaszow

Necessity for a Consistent Humidifying Practice.

Address by A. W. Thompson, Parks-Cramer Company, Boston, Mass., before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

THE cotton industry is investing heavily in humidification. It needs a sound and consistent practice to remedy the lack of standards which exists at present. From 1 per cent to 2 per cent of the total investment in a modern cotton mill—from 60 cents to $1.25 per spindle—is likely to be required for humidification so one ought to be sure that neither more or less equipment than will supply actual needs is purchased.

Just what are those actual needs?

Suppose you havae complete machinery and construction plans for a factory in a chosen location. What you really want to know is how much water should be evaporated in each department of this mill in order to produce a selected humidity while at the same time keeping the temperature down to such levels that you can operate at good production thru severe hot spells. How many manufacturers are there present who can solve such a problem and specify the evaporative capacity with any certainty that it will be satisfactory?

Suppose you have complete ma-equipment which you have been promised would produce what you want. If dissatisfied, how many of you know how to prove whether the dealer who furnished the apparatus was at fault, and to what extent?

When purchasing, some of you shift your problem to the shoulders of your consulting enginer; others call in dealers and receive quotations on apparatus of widely different types; prices which may range thru variations of 50 per cent, and claims for superior performance and value which cannot possibly be reconciled — a situation which make choice difficult and has very unpleasant elements of doubt. If you call in a single dealer in whom you have confidence and place the solution in his hands, the doubt may or may not remain.

The consulting engineers have recognized these uncertainties and several of them have devoted very close attention to this subject in recent years. That is one reason why I believe that the time has arrived when the manufacturers, engineers and dealers should all unite in an effort to make some progress toward a consistent practice. Standardization in the ordinary sense is hardly possible, but anything which tended toward a consistent economical practice would be a real benefit to the industry and would remove some of the mystery and uncertainty which now surrounds the subject.

The time seems especially opportune for such a movement. There has been marked improvement in those types of apparatus which are in general use. Automatic regulation is here to stay. Modern installations are known to be producing excellent results. Dealers are advocating very much higher capacities than prevailed only five years ago, and manufacturers are apparently becoming convinced of the value of high capacity. In respect to high capacity, practice has probably approached very closely to the point of diminishing returns. There are many indications that the art has passed its point of most rapid development and is likely to be marked from now on by refinement in detail rather than by basic invention and radical improvements.

We all recognize that we cannot determine the proper equipment for a mill by assigning so many square feet of floor space or cubic feet of mill content to each humidifier. Evaporative capacity can only be determined by sound engineering methods, taking into full account the factory construction, the machinery layout, the extremes of heat and humidity which prevails at the factory location, and other important factors. I think it is becoming generally recognized that humidifying equipment is not mere merchandise and that the provision of proper equipment involves engineering problems of real intricacy which require expert solution.

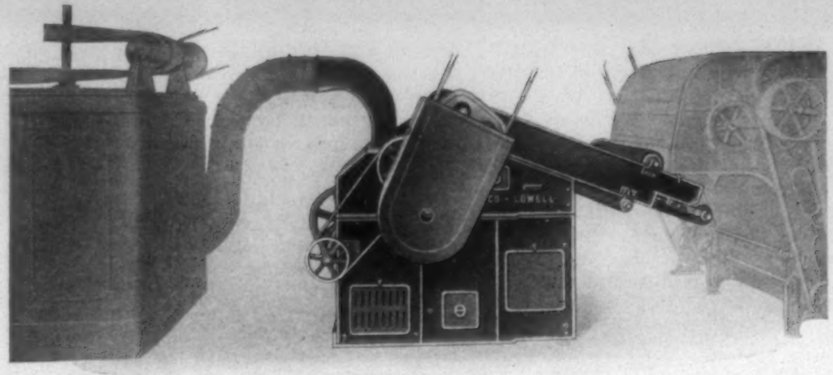
I hope you will give serious consideration to my main proposition, which is, that the members of this Association could gain much by having a study made by competent and impartial engineers who could collect and publish valuable data and recommendations on humidifying practice for the general information of your membership. Before I attempt to outline what such a committee could do, let me try to indicate the importance of certain phases of the subject which need to be considered.

We should think of a humidifying system as having a definite product to deliver. The prime movers which generate your power must have a peak load capacity which will meet your most extreme demand for power. With your factory in full operation the load on your prime movers is comparatively easy to determine. It is simply the sum of the power required to drive a known amount of machinery, a known lighting load and other definitely known loads. In the case of your humidifying system the real product is water vapor, and it must be generated at the rate which will meet a demand for moisture which varies much more widely than your power load, from day to day, and even from hour to hour.

There are several important factors which affect the variaation in your demand for moisture. There is the dryness and temperature of the outside air which, as it enters your factory, must be charged with sufficient water vapor to produce your humidity and must be at the same time lowered in temperature—I speak of extremely hot weather—

(Continued on Page 14)

It is Worth Looking Into!



Here are some of the comments on our Lattice Opener and Cleaner that the mills are constantly sending us:

"We find that after installing this machine we are able to use a lower grade of cotton and yet obtain as good results as before."

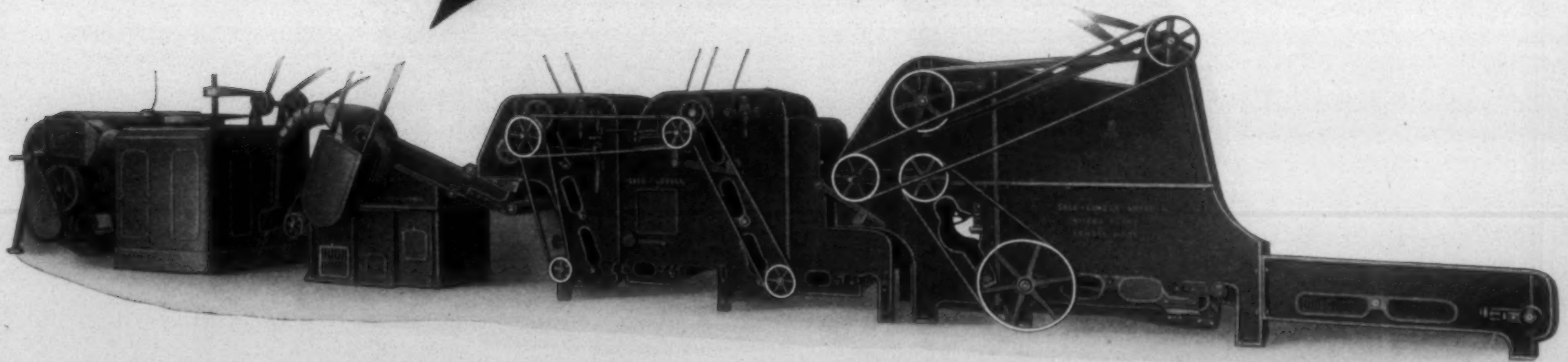
"The Lattice Opener and Cleaner gives the stock such a preparation that the Vertical Openers do their work far more effectively."

"We consider this machine for fluffing and cleaning our cotton far superior to any machine in our chain of Cleaning machinery."

"There is a noticeable improvement in the appearance of our carding since installing your No. 12 Lattice Opener and Cleaner."

Our Lattice Opener and Cleaner will save money for any mill, regardless of grade of cotton used.

It is undoubtedly the most efficient and flexible cleaner yet put before the trade.



SACO-LOWELL

Largest Manufacturers of *It pays to Install Modern Machinery* *Textile Machinery in America*

147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Charlotte, N. C. Greenville, S. C. Atlanta, Ga.

International Textile Research

SPEAKING before the meeting in Atlanta of Committee D-13, the textile committee of the American Society for Testing Materials, Dr. W. F. Edwards, chairman of the committee outlined the progress that is being made in textile work in various countries, with particular reference to relationship of international reseach to the work that is being done in this country. He said:

The fashion of the present time suggests including the whole civilized world in any comprehensive consideration of almost any subject whatsoever. There is much that may be said in favor of this fashion in a general way but we must not lose sight of the possibility of its being the path of least resistance and least use in some cases. The complexity or newness of a subject may make it very difficult or even impossible to treat it as an international subject to advantage before it has been brought to some more or less definite state by careful consideration as a national subject by a number of different nations, each from the point of view of its more or less special conditions.

The subject itself may be of international interest as in the case of textiles. All civilized nations are more or less intimately interested in textile raw materials and the products manufactured from them. From this point of view it may be assumed at the outset that they are interested in textile investigations from which it follows at once that textile research has an international aspect though of only the most indefinite kind.

Textile research from the modern scientific point of view, however, is a very complex and far-reaching subject, embracing as it does all kinds of textile raw materials and the great variety of manufacturing processes used in producing a long list of finished products for a great variety of uses and it is comparatively new to many nations insofar as any well considered orderly approach to a comprehensive program of industrial research is concerned so that its international aspects are not so evident.

A somewhat definite understanding of the nature and fundamental purpose of research is necessary at the outset in order to discuss intelligently its international aspects. The word "reasearch," like the word "service," is on every tongue and like the word "service" is understood in a variety of ways, depending to a quite considerable degree upon the background of the user. It may be said at once that there is probably something desirable in any one of the many ideas that have grown up around the word "research" but that there is one best meaning which we should endeavor to determine with some degree of probability before proceeding to discuss a possible general program of research on any subject. As a matter of fact there are two fairly distinctive types of research quite generally recognized at the present time though neither entirely excludes the other. These two types are not easily defined concisely but may be distinguished roughly as (1) researches in which industrial applications and profits are quite secondary considerations and (2) those in which industrial applications and profits are given first place.

The first type is universally recognized and the lexicographer might define it as a systematic, diligent and protracted investigation for the purpose of adding to human knowledge or for the purpose of explaining them under principles or thus bringing them under principles or laws. Such research is usually thought of as following modern scientific method and as being more or less academic and carried on for the most part in universities, colleges, and endowed institutions such as the Rockefeller Foundation for Medical Research, The Carnegie Solar Physics Research Laboratory at Mt. Wilson and other institutions supported for the greater part by the income from private donations benevolent purposes.

The second type known as industrial research is a high order of research directed by a staff of men experienced in researches in the fundamental sciences such as physics, chemistry, biology, etc., but directed mainly to a single purpose, that of increasing profits by improvement of the quality of raw materials, of the manufacturing process, of the finished product, by elimination of waste, by development of new products, etc.

The laboratories of the university, college or other institution wherein the first type of research is carried on is often called, aptly I think, a divergent laboratory, i. e., a laboratory or system of co-ordinating laboratories wherein any problem that gives promise of adding to the total of human knowledge is attacked without any consideration of its relation to other problems that may be undergoing investigation simultaneously and independently by other persons in the same unversity or college. In brief, individual initiative and personal preference characterize the kind of problem and the method of attack. In such laboratories it is advisable to guard against a too great proportion of half baked projects by poorly trained and inexperienced men whereby the funds and facilities for research may be frittered away and investigations on real problems by well trained men of large experience and mature judgment are much handicapped or postponed indefinitely.

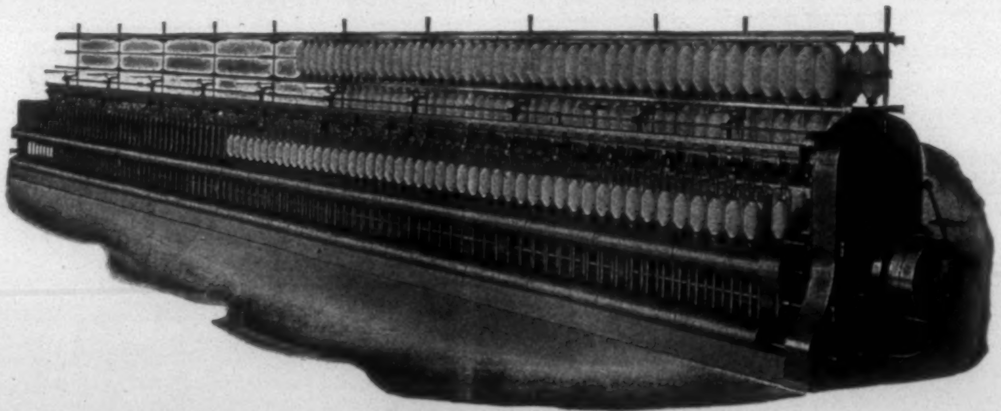
(Continued on Page 29)

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

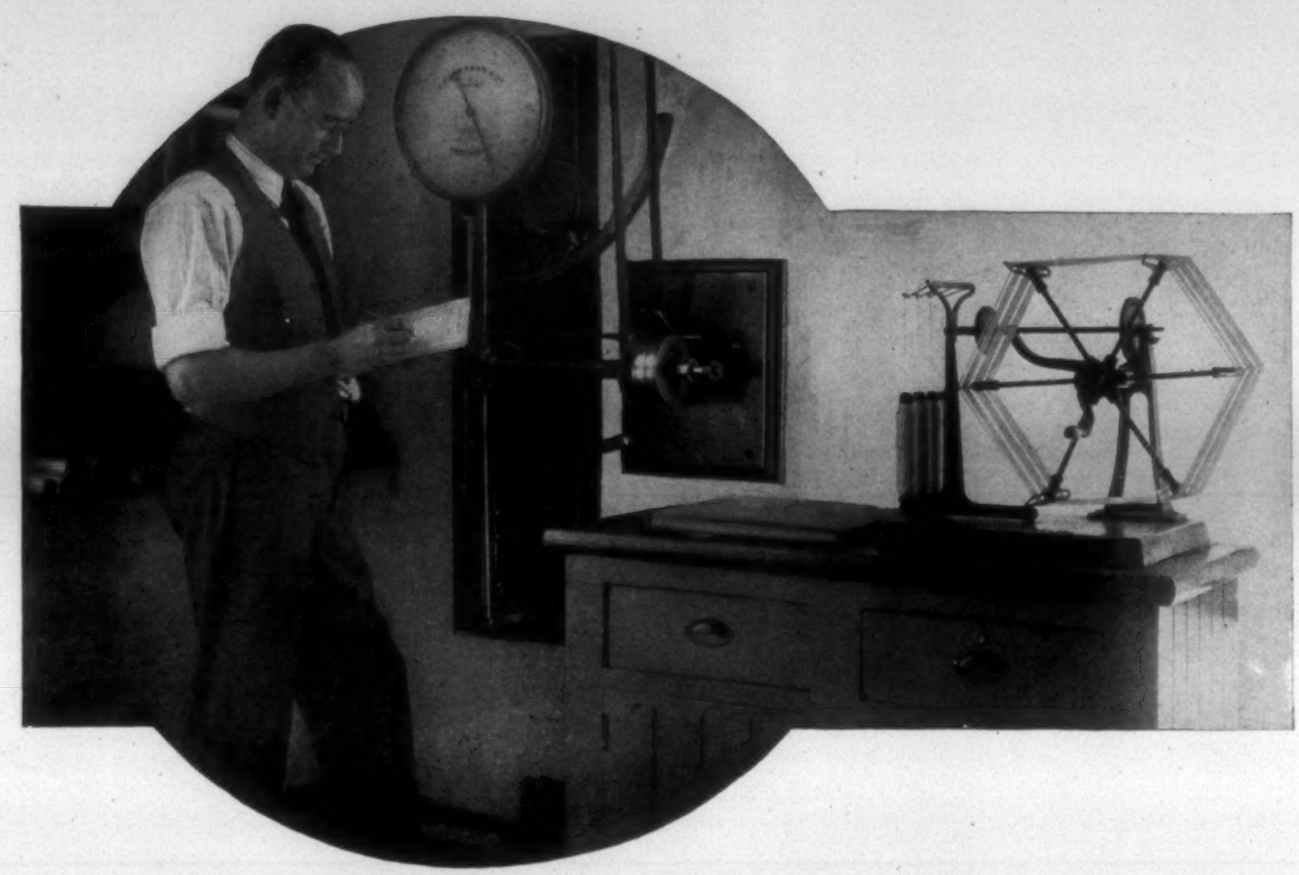
Southern Office: 814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

IMPROVED SLUBBING, INTERMEDIATE
ROVING and JACK FRAMES



Our machines are of Heavy Pattern and Rigid Construction to prevent vibration. Amongst the recent improvements worthy of your investigation are: Patented Cone Belt Fork, New Pattern Horse Head or Swing, Full Bobbin Stop Motion and many others. Our Frames are in successful operation in over 250 mills in the United States. Send for descriptive bulletin and list of users.

COTTON MACHINERY



THE CHECK-UP ALWAYS SHOWS

UNIFORM Yarn can only be made on Uniform Bobbins. Variations in diameters of Slubber, Intermediate, and Speeder Bobbins cause a tremendous amount of poor yarn.

Does your check-up show weak or uneven yarn? Your first corrective measure is to equip your card room with U S bobbins. U S Speeder Bobbins, 6″, 7″, and 8″ traverse, are guaranteed not to exceed .0116, and 9″, 10″, 11″, and 12″ bobbins, not to exceed .0156 either side of the diameter specified. Mixtures of hard and soft woods cannot be turned uniformly. When you buy U S Rock Maple Speeders you get the best Northern grown Rock Maple obtainable. Maple is not mixed with Birch and Beech. Your carder will be proud of U S polished Speeder Bobbins and you will be proud of his work.

Price does not indicate the cost of bobbins, spools, and shuttles. The cost is the price plus your waste and seconds account. That's where U S Uniform Bobbins prove their economy.

Check up on your present equipment for variation and order a new lot of U S Uniform Bobbins to-day.

Write, Phone, or Wire.

US

Main Office:
Providence, R. I.
Branch Offices:
Philadelphia, Pa.
High Point, N. C.
Atlanta, Ga.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service

Necessity for a Consistent Humidiying Practice

(Continued from Page 10)

sufficiently to enable your operatives to perform their tasks under an atmospheric condition which will not impair their efficiency and reduce your production.

In some parts of the South temperatures of 98 deg. or 100 deg. with humidities of 25 per cent are more frequently encountered than temperatures of 90 deg. and humidities of 40 per cent here in New England. This discrepancy means that the New England mill only needs about three-fourths of the evaporative capacity required by a comparable mill in some parts of the South. I might add that, if we except a comparatively small number of recently equipped New England mills, we shall find very few which have even one-half of the capacity which is now prevailing in the South. Investigation would show that there is food for serious thought in the significance of this feature in Northern practice.

The rate of ventilation—the extent to which you keep your window transoms open—gravely affects the demand for moisture. It is wise to encourage moderate ventilation—enough to keep your humidifiers running at full capacity in hot weather so that the evaporation will produce the drop in temperature which you desire. But if you go too far in permitting ventilation in hot weather, vapor is wasted too rapidly, humidity falls and, even when you have adequate capacity, excessive ventilation makes your mill not cooler but warmer.

There is the question of heat liberated in your factory by the consumption of power and the resulting conversion of energy into heat. The temperature on your exposed roof surface under a hot sun may be 25 deg. more above that of the outside air. Heat flows inward thru your roof and side walls in consequence. There emanates from the the bodies of your operatives an appreciable amount of heat, though in yarn and weaving mills this is not a major factor. You must evaporate enough water so that the latent heat absorbed by its vaporization will neutralize all of this liberated heat before you can even lower the temperature as the air outside. You must evaporate enough water to lower the temperature of the entering air to the point which you wish to maintain for reasonable comfort. you will see therefore how important it is to make a careful estimate of this liberated heat in order to determine how much water you must evaporate.

Lastly, and strangely enough least important so far as evaporative capacity is concerned, is the humidity which you wish to maintain, for I assure you that if you provide enough capacity to take care of the heat and produce your temperature, a difference of 5 per cent or 10 per cent in the humidity which you wish to create is a comparatively small factor. One of the paradoxes in practice, which is due to the outstanding importance of liberated heat, is the fact that a typical spinning room where you want only 65 per cent humidity will require a very much greater evaporation—usually about 40 per cent—than a typical weave room of the same size where you may want as much as 85 per cent humidity. Even with this large difference in capacity the weave room will be several degrees cooler than the spinning room at the same outside conditions, while a spinning room requires about twice as much ventilation as a weave room.

First of all then we need definite information in regard to weather extremes. Are you prepared to pay the price for enough capacity to produce your ideal conditions on the record-breaking day which may occur only once in five years? Probably not. That would be extravagant. Enough to take care of such weather as may be expected for for five to ten days in any normal year? Yes, you should require at least that. What then is a reasonable expectancy for hot dry weather? The answers can be found by an intelligent analysis of the records of the U. S. Weather Bureau which are gathered from observation stations scattered all over the country. Some of us have made such analyses and some among you have been convinced of their importance. A study such as I have suggested should begin with such an analysis. Why not collect and publish the consensus of competent opinion for the benefit of the whole industry, indicating the proper weather extremes upon which to base humidifying capacity in all parts of the manufacturing districts.

I have stressed the importance of temperatures which conduce to reasonable comfort and satisfactory operative efficiency. Here is a subject which has already been thoroughly investigated in a very important and exhaustive research at the laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Mines by the Research Department of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. As far as actual research is concerned the work has already been accomplished. These data are within your reach. They only need study, correlation and constructive recommendations for practice which, if published, would be of tremendous benefit to you all.

The proper humidity for best processing in different departments and on different classes of goods is a subject on which some manufacturers may prefer to exercise their individual judgment. I imagine however that many of you would be interested in the results of a study on this subject. Here again there is much valuable data already at hand from research in which the Government has co-operated. Compiled and published I am sure you would attach considerable weight to it.

I need not touch further upon the subject of ventilation beyond demarking that it is bound up with the question of the temperature

(Continued on Page 31)

Let Us Fix Your Requirements

You are assured of complete satisfaction in all your dealings with us.

The quality of our products and the service we render are alone responsible for our growth. Emmons Quality Loom Harness and Reeds have retained every old customer and gained new customers year after year.

Write us for estimates on your needs

—for—

Cotton Harness, Mail Harness, Selvedge Harness, Reeds, Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Liece Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles, Etc.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., LAWRENCE, MASS.
Sole Agents for Wardell Pickers

The Largest Manufacturer of Loom Harness and Reeds in America
Southern Representative: GEO. F. BAHAN

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS AND REEDS

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1865

The HOUGHTON LINE

HOUGHTON'S
AID
for Textiles
(A LIQUID SOLVENT)

For years there have been on the market sulphonated oils for use in the kier as softeners and solvents for the cotton waxes, giving more or less satisfactory results. HOUGHTON'S AID for TEXTILES has exceptional solvent qualities for these waxes, and in a long series of tests it has been determined that one quarter the quantity of this product gives the equivalent or better results than sulphonated castor oil.

In the wetting-out of cottons for dyeing, HOUGHTON'S AID for TEXTILES has proven very satisfactory. In the dyeing of cotton, it has taken the place of sulphonated castor oil, because of the superior evenness and levelness of the color that is the result.

HOUGHTON'S AID for TEXTILES has been tested by practical mill men, collaborating with the Houghton Research Staff, in actual mill operations for over a year, and is now released for general sales.

A personal interview will be more satisfactory than correspondence on this product, and we suggest that you phone or drop a line so that a HOUGHTON MAN shall call upon you.

BOX 6913 N. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ATLANTA, GA.
BALTIMORE, MD.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RICHMOND, VA. ST. LOUIS, MO.
"AND ALL OVER THE WORLD"

GREENSBORO, N.C.
GREENVILLE, S.C.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

Card Sliver Sticks to Drawing Rolls

Editor:

I am having trouble with my card sliver sticking or lapping to the rolls on my drawing frames. Everything in general seems to be O. K. Why should the sliver lap now and then.

Tenn.

Labor Cost on Duck.

Editor:

I want to ask through your Discussion Columns, what is the average cost per pound for weaving on 27-inch 68x40, 3.25 dress duck; 20/2 warp, 22/1 filling? Cost to cover actual labor connected with weave room and slashing, nothing else. Will be glad to read answer in the Bulletin from men who know.

Quandary.

Cause of Fluted Rolls.

Editor:

Would like to ask through your Discussion Page, what will, and how many things will cause a front leather roll to flute. The writer is having trouble on this and thought I would get some other good spinner's ideas on this as I have already tried some of my own and have not overcome it. I would be glad to hear from some good competent spinners on this question.

S. L. E. Texas.

Cause of Bands Breaking.

Editor:

Why is it that more bands break in a spinning room on Monday mornings, and right after a rain storm particularly, than at any other time?

Second Hand.

Roll Diameter for Short Staple Cotton.

Editor:

For short staple cotton, are spinning frame rolls made smaller in diameter, or can they be made of smaller diameter than one inch for the front roll and ⅞-inch for the back rolls and be successfully operated?

Shorty.

Bale Breaker System.

Editor:

Why is it that on some types of bale breakers, the cotton passes to the beater under a single roll with weights under it instead of having two rolls? That is: the cotton passes between one roll and series of piano motion weights instead of between two rolls.

Breaker.

Answer to Anxious.

Editor:

Beaters with two blades should not exceed 1000 R. P. M. on common cottons. On long staple cotton over 1⅛-inch long, 900 is enough.

Speed of the beaters can be changed without altering weight of lap, or feed of cotton. When the speed of the beater is changed as the rest of the machine is driven from the beater, the pulleys must be so that the fans, feed, and lap winding will be the same as before the speed was changed. Otherwise if the beater is slowed down, also the feed slowed down with the beater there will be no change in the beats of the beater per inch of cotton fed into the machine.

Of course, the speed of the beater can be slowed down and then feed heavier, and thus have less beats per pound of cotton fed in. Regarding the setting of the beaters for 1 1-16-inch staple cotton, I would advise the following settings. Breakers ¼-inch to 5-16-inch closer if possible without injurying the stock. Intermediates and finishers, ⅛-inch to 5-16-inch. 5-32 to 7-32-inch might prove better. Opener 7-16-inch or less.

Yes; you can change weight of lap without changing the draft gear and still run belt in middle of the cone on same type of pickers having a compensating counter weight which can be moved on a lever. Thus a heavier or a lighter weight set of laps can be fed in without affecting the position of the belt. The weight will compensate for the difference.

O. K.

Answer to Concrete.

Editor:

Concrete floors are entirely satisfactory for the floor of a weaving mill. One of the most successful fine goods mill in New England has a concrete floor for its weave room. The looms do not set on the concrete floor itself. Wooden strips are inlaid within the cement and the looms are fastened thereto. Care must be taken to give a cement floor a hardened top or surface to prevent the floor from crumbling or powdering or sanding.

Cement flooring is no harder to walk on than a hard wood floor.

There was another weaving mill which had its looms set directly on the concrete floor.

Experienced.

Answer to Ring.

Editor:

What is meant by balanced twist, and how to ascertain same is the subject of inquiry by somebody who signs himself Ring.

Now as I've had a great deal of experience with the making of balanced twisted yarns and twines, I will be pleased to inform him of my methods to determine the balanced twist—that is, my method to ascertain the proper twist to balance, and how to tell when it is balanced.

Balanced twist means a certain second or third twisting put into any plied twist yarns which balances the previous twist put into the yarn. The way to tell if the yarn has a well-balanced twisting, is to pull about one yard from the container. This pulling off process must be to pull the yarn straight off from the side of the spool, tube, or cone, etc. That is, do not pull the yarn off over the top or from either end, as this will either add or take out twist—depending upon which end it is pulled off.

Having carefully unwound a yard of yarn without stretching same, now hold the yarn one end in one hand and the opposite end in the other hand. Bring the two hands almost together, and let the yarn hang in a loop. If it does not twist either way, it has a well-balanced twist. If it twists a few times in the same direction as the direction of the last twisting put into the yarn then it has been insufficiently twisted. Or vice versa it will show too much twisting. The exact amount of twisting or turns per inch to put into a yarn to make it well balanced, may be ascertained by taking one yard of the plied twisted yarn, and which has been either twisted by hand or by machine, and stretch it a little. Then holding it by one end and letting the other end hang until the surplus twist has run itself out. It will thus untwist and find its own balance, or if it has not been sufficiently twisted, it will retwist and find its own balance.

It is now only necessary to count the turns of twist in the last twisting, and then in the first or previous twisting and proceed to reproduce the yarn with the same twist.

Begorry.

Answer to Card.

Editor:

Replying to Card's question regarding the best settings for card duplex cleaners, will you please inform him through these columns that I am successfully operating a large number of duplex cleaners with the following settings:

Duplex roll No. 1 or the one which is nearest to the cylinder, 12-1000 of an inch. The second roll 1-1000 of an inch. I have the stripping combs set to both rolls 15-1000, and the licker-ins to the screen is set 34-1000 of an inch.

Carder.

Answer to Hustler

Editor:

To the question by Hustler with reference to the cause of and the remedy for thread guides cutting-in, will try to give an answer. There are many reasons why thread guides cut-in, as follows:

Too much tension on the yarn, thread guide wire too soft, thread guides set too far forward against the yarn, rings too large for the work-in process, guides set too low or too near to the top of the bobbin, letting the travelers run too long without changing. The cause is obviously sand, grit and the waxy substance in the yarn constantly dragging against the thread guide accelerate grooving or cutting.

The most rapid remedy is to get case-hardened thread guide wires Some mill men have thought of getting out a ball bearing thread guide, but nothing has been heard of this proposal lately.

Junior.

Answer to R. T.

Editor:

I have noticed R. T.'s question about what is the cause of and the remedy? Also, what is the best way to re-set and adjust spooler tension motions? If you would care to print what I can say on this subject which might help him, you are all welcome to the information.

He did not state what kind of a tension motion it is with which he is having difficulty. However, I might state that the probable trouble is that the yarn has grooved itself in the bed of the tension motion. He should either renew or turn over the plates or parts between which the yarn passes. The tension is no doubt produced by either weights, springs, or by friction plates or guides. At any rate, he must be certain that the line of tension is straight in line from the bobbin to the spool. They must also be level. The least break in the straight line of action or levelness will vary the tension. The next thing is to provide himself with a sensitive spring scale with which to measure or to weigh up the tension of each end to see if the tension is uniform. In this way the weights, or springs or friction plates, may be raised or lowered, opened or closed until the right tension registers on the scale. I hope this may lead to some better results.

Fixer.

Answer to C. R.

Editor:

In answer to C. R., who asked to be advised how to improve upon the speed of his spooler tenders in order to reduce the cost. He states that his spoolers have attained a speed of tying 12 bobbins per minute and that it is costing him 66c per cut. His cost is certainly too high. I have some spooler tenders working under the same conditions and with the same number of yarn, who are spooling 20 or tying up 20 bobbins per minute. The spooling should not cost over 50c per cut.

Cotton Picker on Vacuum Principle

A cotton picking machine, recently perfected by the Vacuum Cotton Harvester Company, of St. Louis, is being demonstrated at Griffin, Ga., and good results are being claimed for it. The picker operates on the suction principle of the vacuum sweeper. It sucks the cotton from the bolls just as a vacuum cleaner draws dust and dirt from a rug. It requires seven men for operation, one on the tractor which furnishes the power and one man each to handle the six suction nozzles.

The nozzles are touch to the cotton boll and the suction draws in the lint and carries it to bags. The cotton is said to be as free from trash and dirt as hand picked cotton.

One worker can pick 50 to 80 bolls a minute and an outfit of one machine and seven operators is guaranteed to harvest 3,600 pounds of cotton a day and under favorable conditions has gathered as much as 4,800 pounds in a day.

The Thurman machine is made to fit on a Fordson tractor, which furnishes its power. It may be taken off or put on readily, making the tractor available for other uses at short notice.

Essentially the system consists of a rotary air pump, operated by the tractor; two vacuum tanks, one of which is used while the cotton is being emptied from the other, and the series of six hose lines running out to the individual workers.

The six-hose lines are one and three-quarter inches in diameter and 75 feet long. Each one forks at the end so that two nozzles may be fastened to it. The nozzles consist of steel tubing one inch in diameter. Each worker holds a nozzle in each hand and goes along the row of cotton, touching a nozzle to each boll.

The lint is then drawn in through the tubes to the vacuum tank, which holds a large sack to catch the cotton. When one sack is filled to its capacity of 70 to 90 pounds, it is removed and emptied. With the alternate tanks which the system provides, it is unnecessary to stop the machine to empty a tank.

Cross Printing of Rayons

Cross-dyeing experiments are absorbing considerable attention in the cotton and silk goods trades, particularly with regard to the use of the various rayon yarns, viscose, acetate, cuprammonium and chardonnet fibers. In the Lancashire market British mills have been trying to apply the cross-dyeing process by means of the printing roller and this method may offer opportunity for developing new and economical methods of producing fancy goods.

Cross-dyeing has reached a good stage of efficiency where two kinds of rayon or rayon and cotton and rayon and silk are dyed in one bath containing two types of coloring matter, the acetate absorbing one dye and the cotton or viscose the other. The process has enabled the rapid and cheap production of two-tone effects, and also tends to lessen the risk of fashion changes, in the sense that fabrics can be woven of bleached yarn and need not be dyed until they are actually required.

In cross-printing the acetate and cotton colors are also mixed in one bath and the fabric is printed in the usual way, one roller being used for two colors. The result is that after steaming or soaping a two-tone design is obtained by a process which ordinarily yields only one shade. Research is still progressing and it is understood that certain difficulties have yet to be overcome before the process can be regarded as commercially successful.

"While cross-printing is quite feasible it has certain inherent disadvantages which are likely to militate against its adoption on a wide scale,'" was the opinion expressed by one printer. "Cross-dyeing and cross-printing are scarcely parallel cases. In the former the cloth is steeped in the vat containing two dyes and it absorbs them. The colors are therefore exhausted and there is no waste. The nature of the printing process is somewhat different.

"To begin with, the colors have to be thickened by starches and other substances to enable their application. No longer does the cloth absorb the color. The dye is transferred mechanically on to the fabric, with the result that it will be applied to both types of fibers. If say, red and blue are used, the cloth after printing will be a dull violet. By a subsequent steaming process the acetate and viscose will each retain their own dyes, but almost half the color will be wasted.

"It is true that an economy in rollers can be put against this waste or dyes, but a further and more important difficulty is that it will be impossible to obtain a "clean" effect, since the fibers are interwoven and each thread will take its own dye, thus producing a speckled result.

Individual Care in Reed Making

The Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company turns out thousands on thousands of reeds for mills all over the country. Yet we make bold to state that for all these overwhelming numbers not a reed has left our plant uninspected.

Individual care accounts for the precise alignment and the accurate spacing of the dents per inch. A thorough inspection at the end of this process acts as a check.

The reed so made can best fulfill its mission.

We should welcome the opportunity of sending you sample reeds. Simply write us.

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Southern Office: Steel Heddle Bldg., 621-635 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Hampton Smith, Mgr.

New England Office:
44 Franklin St.,
Providence, R. I.

Main Plant:
2100 West Allegheny Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Foreign Office:
Hudders Field, Eng.
Shanghai, China

"STEEL HEDDLE" REEDS

The Steel Heddle Line

"Duplex" Loom Harness (complete with Frames and Heddles fully assembled.)

Drop Wires (with Nickel Plated, Copper Plated or Plain Finished).

Heddles
Harness Frames
Selvage Harness
Leno Doups
Jacquard Heddles
Lingoes

Improved Loom Reeds
Leno Reeds
Lease Reeds
Beamer Hecks
Combs

NEVER DRIPS—REDUCES FIRE HAZARD

ALBANY GREASE

BEST FOR
TEXTILE MILLS

Albany Grease is a positive lubricant for textile machinery. A 100% pure tallow lubricating compound. Reduces power loss. Trial sample free.

If you want an extra fine mineral oil lubricant, use Albany Pressuregrease.

Always look for the Albany Grease Trade Mark —refuse substitutes.

Your dealer can supply you. If not, write us.

ADAM COOK'S SONS
Inc.

6 Varick Street
New York

SERVING TEXTILE PLANTS FOR 59 YEARS

Cut Your Beam Head Costs By Two-Thirds

Our files are literally crowded with evidence that one Apco-Mossberg Steel Beam Head outlasts three of the old-fashioned cast iron type.

Made of special drawn steel, Apco-Mossberg Beam Heads stop losses caused by delayed production and do away with the expense of rewinding yarn.

Let us show you how Apco-Mossberg Steel Beam Heads can save you money. Write us about your needs. No obligation involved.

APCO-MOSSBERG CORPORATION

Originators and expert manufacturers of

Steel Beam Heads

16 Lamb Street, Attleboro, Mass.

Cotton Crop Estimate 12,842,000 Bales

Washington, No. 9.—A cotton crop at 12,842,000 equivalent 500-pound bales this year is indicated by reports to the Department of Agriculture as of November 1.

A month ago a crop of 12,678,000 bales was indicated with a yield of 149.3 pounds per acre. Last year's crop totalled 17,977,374 bales with a yield of 182.6 pounds per acre.

Upon the 40,626,000 acres for harvest this year, as preliminarily estimated, the indicated production would approximate a yield of 151.2 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

The yield per acre and indicated total crop by States follows:

Virginia, 226 pounds per acre and total production 24,000 bales.
North Carolina, 226 and 845,000.
South Carolina, 144 and 730,000.
Georgia, 153 and 1,110,000.
Florida, 121 and 17,000.
Missouri, 182 and 110,000.
Tennessee, 179 and 350,000.
Alabama, 175 and 1,180,000.
Mississippi, 197 and 1,330,000.
Louisiana, 161 and 525,000.
Texas, 128 and 4,300,000.
Oklahoma, 137 and 1,050,000.
Arkansas, 151 and 1,000,000.
New Mexico, 336 and 71,000.
Arizona, 303 and 88,000.
California, 350 and 93,000.
All other States, 187 and 9,000.

Production in Lower California (Old Mexico) is 60,000.

Master Mechanics Meet Week

The Master Mechanics Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its fall meeting at the Cleveland Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on Wednesday, November 16th. The first session will begin at 10 a. m.

H. H. Iler, chairman of the Division, has been making special efforts to have the attendance as large as possible. He is urging all superintendents and overseers who are familiar with the benefits of the sectional meetings to encourage the master mechanics to make their division as large and as useful as the others.

The meeting has been planned with an idea of making the discussions as practical and helpful as possible. The questions that will come up for consideration will be chosen from a large number that have been submitted by the master mechanics in various mills. They include practical problems that master mechanics and engineers meet in the ordinary routine of their work and will doubtless form the basis for a most valuable and interesting program.

Converting Waste Into Profits

Boston, Mass.—Not all Fall River cotton manufacturing units are operating in red ink figures. Massasoit Manufacturing Company, for instance, is one of the textile city's prosperous concerns. But it really covers a field of its own, the converting of cotton mill waste. Since its inception in 1882 the company has failed to show profits in only three years. Currently dividends on the 20,000 no-par shares are being covered by a good margin.

"Masco" plants, five in number, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, produce machined cotton waste, cotton mops of all sorts, wiping cloths, caulking cotton, rope and purified, dyed and bleached cotton. Sales to chain stores are growing rapidly. The company will shortly enter the package trade, the first merchandise to be offered consisting of a dozen wash cloths attractively packaged. Linters and cotton waste of the fine goods plant of American Printing Company and from King Philip Mills go into Masco products. This year the company began the manufacture of cellulose from rice hulls, thus converting into profits another material heretofore considered waste.

Masco has handled as much as 40,000,000 pounds of cotton goods in a single year. This year production will fall appreciably short of that volume. Sales in 1926 were $3,113,-513. Volume ofr 1927 will shade that total somewhat.

Balance sheet of the company is issued but once a year,—as of December 31. Statement for the 1926 year-end showed liquid assets of $890,091 with noes and accounts payable of $616,477. Currently the company owes nothing to the banks and its asset position has been materially improved. It will be remembered that a year ago the company split its stock on a four-for-one basis.

Small Reversing Switches

The General Electric Company announces three small switches for miscellaneous application as across-the-line reversing switches for small motors. These switches bear the designations CR 7009-F-1, F-2 and B-10.

The CR-7009-F-1 and F-2 switches each consist of two 15-ampere, double-pole contactors electrically and mechanically interlocked and enclosed in a drawn-shell enclosing case. They are for use with momentary-contact push-button stations. The F-1 form is without overload relays, while the F-2 form has Trumbull overload relays.

The CR-7009-B-10 switch consists of two three-pole, 25ampere contactors mechanically and electrically interlocked. The switch is for use with a momentary-contact push-button station and has Trumbull overload relays.

All these switches are enclosed in a new type, drawn-shell enclosing case. They will find application wherever a small magnetic reversing switch is required, typical applications being machine tools, motor-operated valves, motor-operated windows, doors, etc.

Narrow Sheetings Group

Spartanburg, S. C.—There is to be a meeting here, about the 18th of the month, of the Narrow Sheetings Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., at which matters relating to production and market conditions are expected to be discussed.

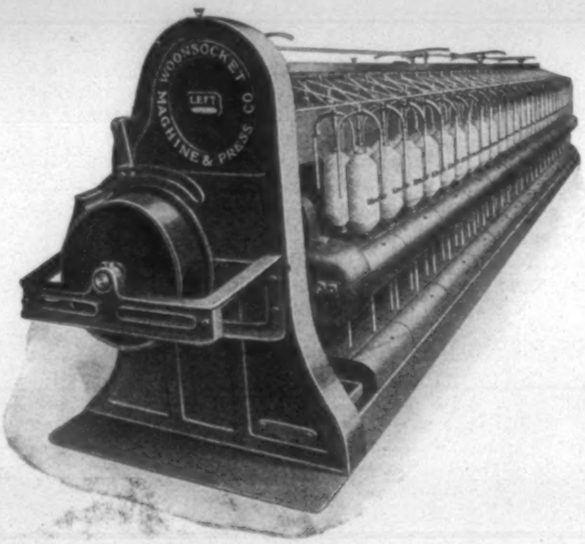
LONGER DRAFTS

The present tendency towards longer drafts on the spinning frames requires better and evener roving, for the resultant yarn can be only as even as the roving in direct proportion to the draft.

Therefore, the carder must produce an evener roving to enable the spinner to make yarn of equal evenness in counts and breaking strength.

Woonsocket Roving will produce even roving inch by inch, yard by yard, layer after layer, bobbin after bobbin, at the lowest cost per pound.

Longer drafts on spinning frames has increased the demand for New Woonsocket Roving Equipment.



Shall we mail you our Roving Machinery Catalog?

WOONSOCKET
ROVING FRAMES

Export Office: Pawtucket, R. I.

Cotton Machinery

WOONSOCKET MACHINE AND PRESS CO., Inc.
OPENING, PICKER, CARDING, DRAWING AND ROVING MACHINERY
WOONSOCKET, R. I.
FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY
SPINNING AND TWISTING MACHINERY
PAWTUCKET, R. I.
EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY
SPOOLING, WARPING AND WINDING MACHINERY
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

from Bale to Loom

Southern Office: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Labor Conditions in Texas Mills

THE development of cotton manufacturing in Texas has been one of the interesting features of the textile situation in the South in recent years. Those in close touch with this development believe that Texas is steadily building up a textile industry that will become of major importance in the coming years.

In connection with this development and with the widespread interest that is being shown in the labor situation in Texas, Miss Julia Morrow Church, feature writer for the Dallas Morning News, recently completed a study of living and working conditions in the Texas mills. In part she says:

Three mills were studied as average types—not as models of industrial efficiency. First, a new and modern plant with a splendidly planned mill village, convenient and attractive; next, an old mill with settled surroundings and long-used cottages; last, a mill located in a city, with no housing facilities and all employees living in various parts of town. These three situations upon careful investigation present entirely different problems and conditions. To divest this information of any commercial tinge or any profitable publicity, the names of the mills will be withheld.

Mill A, which is located near Dallas, is a splendidly equipped plant manufacturing twills, automobile covers, gray shirt materials, awnings, drill to be dyed for khaki, and newest patterns in seat covers for cars. The workrooms are high ceilinged, so that the noise is lessened, and wonderfully ventilated, with huge windows painted a soft blue, diffusing a restful yet clear light.

Old Impressions Linger.

The modern cotton factory is as far away from the old, low-ceilinged, evil-smelling rooms, filled with flying lint and wracked with noise, as the cards and next appears like a prairie schooner. We have all seen the passing of the prairie schooner and the rapid development in transportation. Every schoolboy knows about amphibian planes, but few people not directly interested in factory work comprehend the changes there. Motorists drive by the excellent mill buildings, but still bemoan the fate of the workers within. They do not realize that men have made machinery almost human, instead of making machines of human beings. The old impression of monotonous toil still persists.

A Cotton Mill Fascinates.

A cotton mill today is not only a comfortable, but a fascinating place to work. The long, airy rooms, with soft sunlight playing on the warm brilliance of polished steel in motion; the delicate sheet of lace-like cotton that comes gliding out from the carder and next appears like a rope of soft white ribbon, the gossamer threads which spread out from the creel, like a gigantic moving spider web, and feed the speedy warper; the flying shuttle which performs its weaving so swiftly that it would seem to have been done by fairy hands—all this is not the ugliness which Ruskin feared would crush men's souls. This is a glorification rather than a degradation of man's intelligence; for he is freed from the labor of brawn and muscle.

Girls Make Best Workers.

The employers of mill hands ask for quick fingers and alert eyes, not for shoulders of iron and arms of steel. The dexterity and swiftness they find to a higher degree in young girls; that is why the best paid workers are from 16 (the youngest age limit) to 25.

These girls in Mill A are bright-eyed, fresh-looking and well-groomed. Most of them have bobbed hair, waved as carefully as their sisters of the leisure class. They wear cool wash dresses, some with small aprons, but all with silk stockings, and show by elaborate make-up that they pay their part in the millions American women spend on cosmetics.

Not all the workers are girls, and this is one real advantage of mill work—the whole family can find employment. Old women, who possibly would not be able to do the heavy work in the fields, find here an easy and profitable employment, so long as their hands and eyes are quick. More men and boys than women are employed in the preparation department. In the dyeing rooms and as foremen and as mechanics, though men and women work side by side in many mills. One married couple competes on the same loom to see which is the better wage earner. So far the wife is a little ahead, making an average of $27 a week.

Fifty-five Hours a Week.

The Texas mills are worked on a ten-hour day basis, with Saturday afternoons free and all legal holidays, with a Lindbergh day thrown in. No hand works more than fifty-five hours a week. At Mill A the women are employed for nine hours and paid extra if they want to work the tenth hour.

Labor Recruited From Farms.

Most of the labor is from the farming class, average intelligence, but with little education. When we consider that 62 per cent of the farming population of Texas is made up of tenant farmers who have almost no reserve capital and must depend on the vagaries of the

ROGERS FIBRE CO.

SOLD THROUGH SOUTHERN SUPPLY DEALERS
210 Lincoln Street Boston
78 Fifth Ave., New York
1024 Filbert St., Philadelphia
326 South Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

weather and the appetites of the boll weevil for their very bread, it is not difficult to understand how readily this class turns to steady employment, good houses and sure pay. The whole family can come to a mill village, move into a clean, convenient house, put the younger children in school and secure work for mother, father, brother and sister, all close together and in comfortable surroundings. They no longer have to draw the water from the well for the Saturday night bath. The village of Mill A has more than a hundred houses with sewerage, lights, gas, water, well-ceiled rooms, a bath, screened back porch and a hospitable front one with vines and flowers around most of them.

The Young Girls Keep House.

The girls under 16 are the housekeepers and, as house after house was visited with no longer warning than a knock at the open door, the wonder grew that anything could be as immaculate as those small, compact cottages, with dishes shining on improvised china racks and beds spread with sheets as white as the cotton on the looms. The cleanliness was like that of an army camp. Not even back yards were their usual cluttered selves. The grass as closely cropped as in the front, and there was nothing to indicate their lowly place in life, but straggling clothes lines between careening poles.

A Comfortable Home.

At one house a foreman's daughter invited me in and was a gracious little hostess, apologizing for her mother's absence as though she were out to tea rather than keeping the spindles spinning. Comfortable wicker furniture, upholstered in tapestry, attested a promotion from worker to foreman. An electric fan, typewriter, radio and a book shelf filled with interesting red volumes, which proved to be an encyclopedia, indicated a certain degree of luxury and well-used leisure hours. These are indications of a social development possible in a mill which is seldom attained on the farm.

House Rent Is Cheap.

Although all these conveniences are not free, they are furnished to the community much more cheaply than the men, as individuals, could secure them. The houses rent for 60 cents a room per week, making a four-room house about $10 a month, with gas and water free. The lights are only 5 cents a drop. Medical attention is provided for a small tax of 25 cents per week for a single man, 35 cents for married. The churches, the schools and the club house are all given aid from the corporation. A boarding house, efficiently managed ,supplies the single man with domestic comforts and frees some of the young married couples from household duties after their day's work is finished. Some houses are duplex, indicating that mill people, too, have the modern idea of simplified home management.

Sports and Recreaiton.

The entire vilage is connected by gravel streets and cement walks. Tennis courts, a basket ball field and a baseball diamond are furnished for outdoor sports and a recreation house shelters the liveliest of indoor sports—an amateur band. At first the blasts were so furious and the discords so wild that a director was eventually engaged to encourage harmony. Now the mill band is the pride of the village.

All upkeep is at the expense of the mill owners—not even insurance payments to worry about. Such excellent fire protection is provided by sprinkler systems in the mill and convenient hose houses outside that the cost is only $600 a year for insurance on a $1,000,000 investment.

Mill B.

The second plant studied, which we shall designate as Mill B, is over a quarter of a century old, one of the first in Texas and was run until last year under original ownership. This mill is in a small town and the lack of a city's influence is evident. The surroundings, while more inviting in one way, with hedges and flowers softening the severe outlines of the mill buildings, are more rural and less convenient. The houses show the wera and tear of the many families which have moved in and out. The rooms are smaller than at the first village and not all have gas connections. Few have bath rooms and some seem too small for comfort. These comparisons are somewhat unfair, since most of the disadvantages are soon to be rectified by a program of renovation which was decided upon the day of my visit. Fairness necessitates, though a criticism of the houses of Mill B. The best modern type is ceiled and painted throughout, so that each family can have the walls washed and fresh—an impossibility with the papered rooms seen here.

Workers Like Texas Mills.

The workers here are all of two classes—tenant farmers or regular mill people. The latter group have worked in mills sometimes for generations and moved from one village to another rather like the hands do in the West. They mix very little with the town people and have a sort of guild consciousness, as in England during the early nineteenth century. Most of them have come from other Texas mills or from some of the Southern States. One woman had worked for years in Natchez, Miss., but likes her Texas home better. There, she said, it was hot and depressing, and negroes worked with them. Here no negroes are employed except in the yard work and in the opening department, where they have to lift the bales, and the work is very dirty.

Mill Work and Health.

The same percentage of young, alert looking girls was noticeable. They keep an intent eye on the spindles or looms or whatever machine they have in charge, but seem relaxed and happy, chatting together or leisurely walking back and forth in the aisles. So much is said about the wear and strain of mill work, about a mill hand's short period of usefulness, that I questioned the superintendent about it.

"How does mill work affect the health of the people? I notice some old men and women. Do they find it too strenuous?"

"Well," he replied, "it is about as easy work as could be found, considering that all labor is eight or

(Continued on Page 28)

IT'S nothing but common sense to consider price when you buy supplies and equipment for your plant. Nobody wants to pay more than he needs to pay for satisfactory quality. But we offer this suggestion to the man who buys belting; a belt has a hard job on its hands and even a slight failure in its performance might cost you a good deal more than the difference you would pay for a Ladew belt. Ladew belting is made for exceptional service under the most trying conditions.

You'll find plenty of evidence along these lines in the Ladew "Proof Book". Send for a copy.

EDW. R. **LADEW** CO., INC.

BELTING AND OTHER LEATHER PRODUCTS

Since 1835

29 Murray St., New York City

Branches

Atlanta, Ga.
Boston, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
San Francisco, Calif

EDW. R. LADEW CO., Inc.
29 Murray St., New York, U. S. A.

Please send me a copy of "The Proof Book" and full information about Ladew Leather Belting.

Name ....

Company ....

Address ....

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1927

David Clark	*Managing Editor*
D. H. Hill, Jr.	*Associate Editor*
Junius M. Smith	*Business Manager*

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

A Difficult Trusteeship

SPEAKING before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the new president, G. Edward Buxton, said:

> "As we reach the crossroads of 1927, we find remaining in New England 16,696;042 spindles in place, representing a capital investment of nearly $900,000,000—(over 15 per cent of total capital values in six States) with about 200,000 employees. We have a sincere sense of trusteeship in our management of these properties; we recognize our responsibilities not only to stockholders and employees but to communities that have sheltered many of our companies for 100 years."

It is unfortunate that some of those who managed New England mills in past years did have the same sense of trusteeship."

If that had been so new and modern equipment would have been installed with money that was paid out in dividends and there would not have been such a large percentage of junk in New England mills today.

The South must have a sense of trusteeship and keep its mills modern and efficient.

More Night Work

THE announcement has been made that within three weeks every mill at Greenville, S. C., will be operating day and night, as the last mill is to begin night operations.

There are probably 18,000,000 more people in the United States than in 1914 and the per capita consumption of cotton has increased (in spite of a general opinion to the contrary), since that year.

We have 18,000,000 more people using cotton goods and another 100,000,000 people whose average consumption of cotton goods is greater than in 1914.

Figures on spindleage show:

Active cotton spindles, 1914	32,108,000
Active cotton spindles, 1927	32,311,000

How can the same number of cotton spindles supply the increased population, and the increased use, without causing such a demand as to produce great prosperity for cotton mills?

The answer is that as the demand has arisen spindles have been put on night operation in order to supply the demand and always the increase in night production has been sufficient to check any tendency towards a wider margin of profit.

For every dollar that has been saved in overhead by reason of night operations, cotton mills have lost $10 by reason of night production satisfying the increased demand and thereby preventing profitable prices.

An Unfair Procedure

THE Southern Textile Association is an organization that has been of great benefit to the textile industry of the South, but it could not carry on its work if it were not for the revenue that it receives from the advertising it carries in its Book of Proceedings which it publishes twice each year and which carries the proceedings of the annual, semi-annual sessions and the sectional meetings.

Under the circumstances we condemn as unfair the action of one textile journal in publishing what they call the Official Book of Proceedings containing the same reports as are contained in the Book of Proceedings of the Southern Textile Association.

They state that they intend to send one copy of the Official Book of Proceedings to every cotton mill in the South and no doubt they will solicit advertising in competition with the Southern Textile Association.

Their action will undoubtedly seriously curtail the advertising and the circulation of the real Book of Proceedings and if that is done the Southern Textile Association can not continue its organization unless it proceeds to raise the dues of the superintendents and overseers who are members.

The book as published by the textile journal is not "official" and the insertion of the word "official" is to our mind an effort to deceive both the mills and the advertisers into believing that it is the official publication of the Southern Textile Association.

We consider the publication of the Official Book of Proceedings to be very unfair to the Southern Textile Association.

Something Wrong About This

WE recently noticed the following newspaper dispatch from Washington:

> The women's bureau of the Department of Labor has issued a statement which puts the cotton mills of the South in a very favorable light. It discusses the disparity of earnings of men and women workers in American manufacturing industries.
>
> "The only industries included (in a study) where the week's earning averaged higher for women than for unskilled men was in the Southern textile mills. In the Northern mills they were below the unskilled male average," the bureau said.

There is something wrong about this. If the Women's Bureau did actually make a comparison favorable to Southern mills it was for the purpose of making a dig at some other industry that had offended them.

Cotton Goods Imports

It is not many years since we heard loud wails about the imports of cotton goods injuring our domestic business, but the following figures show that there has been a great shrinkage:

> The following table shows importations for the past four years, in square yards:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | 1923 | 206,146,780 |
> | 1924 | 183,749,869 |
> | 1925 | 110,464,954 |
> | 1926 | 61,000,823 |
>
> The United Kingdom is still, as she has long been, this country's chief competitor in the home market, although her relative importance has lessened somewhat in recent years. In the year to June 30, 1927, the United Kingdom supplied 38,255,326 square yards, or 67 per cent of total United States importations. In 1925-26 the United Kingdom supplied 56,311,757 square yards of 76 per cent, and in 1924-25 138,375,484 square yards, or 86 per cent of the total.
>
> In English broadcloths has come the major reduction in importations. In 1926-27 but 16,967,885 square yards of broadcloths and poplins were imported, against 95,982,131 square yards in 1924-25. Lawns, organdies, nainsooks, cambrics and similar fine cotton goods advanced to 16,529,737 square yards in 1925-26 from 11,449,785 in 1924-25.

72,000 Boll Weevils

THOSE who do not believe there are many boll weevils in the South should read the following which appeared in a Georgia paper:

> Seventy-two thousand boll weevils have been shipped this week from the farm of J. R. O. Lindsey, near Omega, to the Florida State College of Agriculture, Gainesville. Boll weevil experts will study the habits of the insects during the winter and nex tspring.
>
> "If it hadn't been for the fact that we had four acres of cotton that was planted late," Mr. Lindsey said, "we wouldn't have been able to have furnished the 80,000 weevils wanted. On that tract more than half of the 72,000 weevils we have shipped were caught."

If 72,000 weevils can be found on four acres at the end of a season, nothing but a severe winter can prevent a heavy emergence in the spring.

The cotton manufacturers of the world had better begin praying that the South has many visitations of zero weather this winter.

Cotton

THIS one, author unknown, is going the rounds:

"Cotton is the overcoat of a seed that is planted and grown in the Southern States to keep the producer broke and the buyer crazy. The fiber varies in color and weight, and the man who can guess nearest the length of the fiber is called a cotton man by the public, a fool by the farmer, and a poor business man by his creditors.

"The price of cotton is determined in New York and goes up when you have sold and down when you have bought. A buyer working for a group of mills was sent to New York to watch the cotton market and after a few days' deliberation he wired his firm to this effect: 'Some think it will go up and some think it will go down. I do too. Whatever you do will be wrong, act at once.'

"Cotton is planted in the spring, mortgaged in the summer, and left in the field in the winter.

"You can and you can't; you will and you won't. Be damned if you do, and be damned if you don't."

A Lesson in Business

THREE of America's largest rayon producers, the DuPont Rayon Company, Industrial Fiber Company and Viscose Company are going to jointly finance a national advertising campaign along educational lines that will doubtless be of much help to the whole rayon industry.

The three companies are of course competitors. Each makes and sells its own product in direct competition with the others. They know, however, that co-operative competition is one of the newer ways toward better business for all of them.

They are preparing to teach a lesson in business that the whole textile industry might learn with profit.

Personal News

W. L. Setzer has resigned as superintendent at the Arcadia Cotton Mills, Ronda, N. C.

W. C. Taylor has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

R. B. Moore, of Ellenboro, N. C., has become night overseer of weaving at the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

J. E. Thompson has resigned as second hand in No. 2 weaving at the Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.

B. H. Brigman has been promoted to second hand in No. 2 weaving at the Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.

W. H. Bannon, of Mansfield, Mass., has been elected president of the new Piedmont Print Works, to be built at Greenville.

William B. Shaw, of Providence, R. I., has been elected vice-president of the Piedmont Print Works, Greenville, S. C.

R. J. Stephenson, Jr., of Greenville, has been elected general manager of the new Piedmont Print Works, Greenville.

Harry R. Stephenson, president of the Southern Bleachery, will be treasurer of the new Piedmont Print Works, Greenville.

L. L. Brown has resigned as general superintendent of the Clifton Manufacturing Company, Clifton, S. C.

T. C. Drew, Jr., has been promoted from night superintendent to day superintendent of the Clifton Manufacturing Company, Clifton, S. C.

Hunter West has been promoted from overseer of night weaving to night superintendent of the Clifton Manufacturing Company No. 3, Clifton, S. C.

S. W. Converse has been promoted from superintendent of the No. 3 plant to general superintendent of the Clifton Manufacturing Company, Clifton, S. C.

G. E. Sellers has been promoted from overseer of night weaving to day overseer of weaving at the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

H. Meroney, of New Orleans, has accepted a position with the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.

J. F. Wright has resigned as overseer of twisting and weaving at the Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga., to become superintendent of the Millen Mills, Millen, Ga.

T. V. Hughey has resigned as overseer of No. 1 and No. 2 weaving at the Cotton Mill Products Co., Natchez, Miss.. and accepted a position with the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.

A. T. Steward has resigned as overseer of carding at the Apalache plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Arlington, S. C.

J. B. Wingard has been promoted from second hand to overseer of twisting and weaving at the Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga.

John Brown has been promoted from head loom fixer to second hand in twisting and weaving at the Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga.

Ed Millwood, overseer of No. 1 carding at the Apalache plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Arlington, S. C., has also been given charge of No. 2 carding.

Chas. H. Stone Takes New Agency.

Chas. H. Stone, who specializes in special chemicals and dyestuffs, with his office and warehouse in Charlotte, has accepted the agency for "Tetralene," a product that has been manufactured by Stockport United Chemical Co., Ltd., of Stockport, Eng., and is a penetrant of aid in the dyeing and bleaching of cotton.

Messrs. Johnson, the officials of the company, have recently completed arrangements for its manufacture in this country and secured Chas. H. Stone as Southern agent.

Link-Belt Promotes Matthews

The Morse Chain Company announces the appointment of Harry E. Matthews ,as manager of their Charlotte, N. C. office. The managership in the Charlotte office became vacant with the death of George W. Pritchett, which occurred September 15th. Mr. Pritchett had been manager of the Charlotte office since its opening and was well known throughout the South.

Mr. Matthews has been assistant manager of the Charlotte office for the last eight years or more. He is, therefore, well equipped to take over the responsibility of this office.

W. C. Dodson Injured

W. C. Dodson, of Charlotte, Southern representative of Smith-Drum Company, Philadelphia, was severely injured in an automobile accident near Kings Mountain last week. His car was overturned and his right leg was caught in the door and so badly broken that amputation just above the ankle was first thought necessary. The injury has shown improvement however, and physicians hope the foot may be saved.

Mr. Dodson is a recognized authority on dyestuffs and dyestuff machinery, author of "Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles" and numerous technical articles, and has many friends in the industry who will learn with regret of his injury.

AMALIE PRODUCTS

Amalie
WARP-PRODUCTS

Many years of highly satisfactory service in Colored and White Goods Cotton Mills—

Their endorsement by leading bleacheries, and mill sales agents—

Such vital facts prove the genuine merit and the never-failing dependability of—

Amalie
WARP-PRODUCTS

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.
New York
Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry
Sales Offices in leading Textile Centers

L. SONNEBORN SONS. INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Warp Dressings
Sulphonated Oils
Hosiery Softeners
Finishing Waxes
Kier Oils · Wool Oils

HART TO BEAT

Products that are:—
"HART" TO BEAT!

THE HART PRODUCTS CORP.
LABORATORY & WORKS
WOODBRIDGE, N.J.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1440 BROADWAY, N.Y.

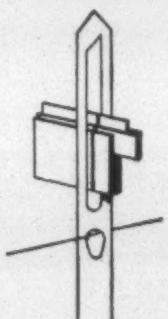
MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

WE FEATURE MILL NAMES AND TRADE MARKS
THE F Co

The Farish Company
INCORPORATED
MILL SELLING AGENTS
100 Worth St. New York

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS
65-69 Leonard St., New York
DICKSON & VALENTINE DEPT.
Selling Agents for
RELIABLE SOUTHERN MILLS

BELL'S SERVICE RINGS TRUE
CONSULTING, SUPERVISING, DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTION
OF
TEXTILE MILLS & BLEACHERIES—STEAM & HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS
OLD MILLS REORGANIZED, EXTENDED & APPRAISED
MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT—WATER & SEWAGE DISPOSAL
GEO. C. BELL
MILL ENGINEER & ARCHITECT
420 PIEDMONT BLDG., Phone 6628 CHARLOTTE, N. C.



INSTALL
K-A ELECTRICAL
WARP STOP MOTIONS—NOW
The far seeing weaving mill executive installs K-A Warp Stop Motions knowing that money put at interest will yield interest—but money invested in K-A will yield ten fold.
Southern Representative
WILLIAM D. WHITTAKER
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
PAWTUCKET, R. I. ATLANTA, GA.

Members American Society Landscape Architects
E. S. DRAPER
1516 E. Fourth St. CHARLOTTE, N. C.
101 Marietta Bldg. ATLANTA, GA.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and ENGINEER
Town Planning and Mill Villages
Real Estate Subdivision and Resorts
Country Clubs and Golf Courses
Private Estate and Home Grounds
Parks, Playgrounds and Cemeteries
Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Grading, Planting and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape and Engineering Construction
Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Greenville, S. C.—The first quaterly dividend to be paid this year by the Southern Franklin Process Company was ordered for November 10 when 25 cents per share will be paid.

Arlington, N. C. — The Apalache plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills have begun operation of the Barber-Colman high speed warping and spooling equipment and more than 400 new looms. Other improvements include a new roof on the building and many improvements in the village, including painting all of the cottages.

Belmont, N. C.—The buildings for Thies Dyeing & Processing Company are about completed, and the installation of mechanical equipment and machinery is now beginning.

Contract for installing electrical equipment(power and lighting wiring has been awarded to Michael & Biven, Inc. J. E. Sirrine & Co., are the engineers.

Greenville, S. C—The Slater Mill building at Marietta will be finished around December 15, officials of Fiske-Carter Construction Company stated. Installation of the machinery is expected to begin shortly afterwards and a portion of the plant will be ready for operation, it is expected early in the new year.

The employes' houses built by the Townsend Lumber Company of Anderson will also be ready for occupancy in the near future.

Stanley, N. C.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Lola Manufacturing Company, it was voted to purchase the mill property formerly owned and operated by the Lola Gingham Mills. The machinery in the plant has been shipped away and it is expected that the building will be leased to a company that will equip it as a spinning or knitting mill.

Three weeks ago it was reported that the Lola Gingham plant had been purchased by R. F. Craig, of Stanley, J .A. Gardner, of Charlotte and J. E. Kale, of Lincolnton. It is understood that these purchasers have in turn sold the plant to the Lola Manufacturing Company.

Greenville, S. C.—Contracts totaling approximately $75,000 have been awarded W. A. Briggs, of Greenville, to install water and sewer systems in the new mill village being erected at Marietta by S. Slater and sons, the Eastern corporation building a $2,000,000 cotton mill in that vicinity. There are three separate projects included in supplying water and sewerage accomodations for the new mill village, which will contain 125 dwelling houses besides the textile plant and secondary buildings.

The new textile village, which will be called Slater, is nearing completion. the 125 employes' houses being almost finished. Work is about half completed on the mill proper-

Union, S. C.—Construction of the plant of the Pioneer Braid Company, which is to move its equipment here from New York, as noted, is well under way. The building will be one story, standard mill construction and will have 20,000 square feet of floor space.

Greenville, S. C — Contract for building the plant of the new Southern Pyle Fabric Company has been let to the Gallivan Building Company, of this city. The mill will be located on the old Riverdale mill site. The building will be 80x200 feet, brick and steel construction, to cost about $50,000. The equipment will cost around $100,000.

The Southern Pyle Fabric Company is being built by Brooks Bros., of Philadelphia.

Ware Shoals, S. C. — News that Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company has increased its capital from $1,300,000 to $2,000,000, by authority of the board of directors, is taken here as an indication that the long expected development may become a reality soon.

Plans for an addition to the mill, which would require the installation of 30,000 spindles, were drawn last spring but the contract was not let. It was said the work had been indefinitely postponed, but that building operations might start this fall.

The secretary of State has granted the increase in the capital of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company. The extra stock will be issued in the form of 7,000 shares of preferred stock at a par value of $100.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Proximity Manufacturing Company is preparing to increase its equipment by the installation of 1,000 additional looms. Plans for a new weave shed are being prepared by J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville and the contract is to be let at an early date.

The new plant will be 2 stories, 144x260 feet, fireproof construction. It is planned to install 500 looms as soon as the building is ready and 500 later. The looms have been purchased from the Draper Corp.

The company will also build 100 new homes for employees, these to be 5-room cottages of the most modern type.

The Proximity Manufacturing Company now operates 53,000 spindles and 1,600 looms on blue denims.

Greenville, S. C.—William H. Bannon, of Mansfield, Mass., was elected president of the Piedmont Print Works, Inc., to be located at Taylors near the site of the Southern Bleachery, at an organization meeting in New York.

William B. Shaw, of Providence, R. I., was named vice-president; Harry R. Stephenson of this city, secretary and treasurer; and R. J. Stephenson, Jr., general manager.

A charter of the company has

been secured under the laws of the State of Delaware.

Plans for the erection of a new building to house the plant are now being còmpleted in the office of J. E. Sirrine & Co., mill engineers. Minor details are now holding up the completion of the plans, Mr. Stephenson stated. These are expected to be worked out during the next week.

Statesville, N. C. — Negotiations have been completed for the removal of the Gagner Manufacturing Company, Adams, Mass., to Statesville, according to announcement from Henry D. Gagñer, principal owner, who perfected arrangements for the removal with the Statesville Chamber of Commerce.

The plant to be built at Statesville will throw and weave silk and rayon and mixtures of the two. The looms will produce tapestries, bedspreads, draperies and similar goods. The throwing plant will handle commercial contracts and process rayon yarns.

Plans for the new building, which will have about 30,000 squrae feet of floor space, have been completed by W. G. Nord, engineer, of New York and Gastonia. Work is to be started at an early date.

Anderson, S. C. — Further expansion in Appleton Manufacturing Company's mill shown by contract awarded to Potter & Shackelford, Inc., Greenville, S. C., for the erection of a two-story weaving building, 280 feet by 205 feet.

Part of the looms in the Anderson mill, along with looms from Lowell, Mass., will be moved into the new building. The changes will allow for the present contemplated movement of 30.000 spindles, 750 looms and preparatory machinery from the Lowell mill.

The new building, with an ultimate capacity of 1,500 looms, is of day-light construction, brick pilasters, cast iron columns and steel beams.

The two contracts will involve the expenditure of approximately $200,000 of the $780,000 to be spent by the company in expanding the Anderson mill so as to double its output. The remainder of the fund authorized by the stockholders to be spent on this work, will be expended in the erection of additional cottages and in the removal of machinery from Lowell to Anderson.

The contract for the construction of from 100 to 200 additional homes has not yet been let, but will be awarded within the next two weeks. The company also will award very soon a contract for the construction of a $10,000 one-story office building to be located north of the new addition.

The executive offices of the company are now located in the plant, but the new building in which the offices will be located will not be connected with the main plant. J. E. Sirrine & Co., are the engineers.

Steady Demand Is Feature of Market

For the sixth successive week sales ran on almost exactly the same plane, said one of the large cotton goods houses in week-end advices to its mill clients in reviewing market conditions. "The third week in September marked the low point of sales with us this autumn. Considering the developments that have taken place in the cotton market since then, and the change in sentiment toward the goods market, we think the steadiness of the demand in the meantime rather remarkable.

"Next week's crop report should be the pivotal point regarding the size of the crop and when that is out of the way, if it confirms the opinion of those who believe that the Government has not been underestimating the crop, we expect to see an improvement in the demand.

"There never was a time when general trade waited with such interest for the word of one man, as it waits today for the word of Henry Ford on his new car. The automobile business has been marking time awaiting the new car and the appearance of it on the market, if it fulfills expectations, will undoubtly prove stimulating to all lines of business.

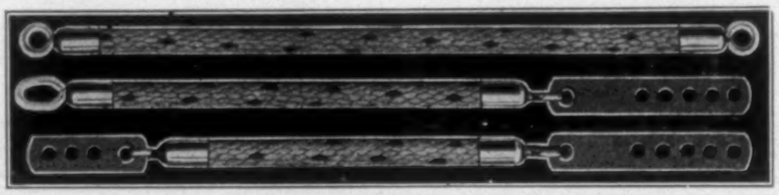
"Since early September print cloths and sheetings have declined fully 5c per pound. Cotton futures have advanced some 150 points from the low, but goods touched their lowest point this week. Goods are selling at unprofitable prices based on replacement cost at present and, we do not believe that consumption has been interfered with yet, we expect to see buyers show more interest in goods as soon as their minds are relieved of the uncertainties there have been regarding the size of the crop.

"During the last day or two a little more interest has been displayed in print cloths and tobacco cloths. The buying has not been agressive, but it has been a hopeful sign. Prices have held fairly well during the last week and price cutting has not been general; in fact many sellers have been showing a little more resistance to further attacks on prices. As a matter of fact prices are too low for the mills. Buyers in scanning prices fail to take into consideration the high basis for ⅞ to 1-inch cotton prevailing this year—anywhere from 100 to 150 points greater than it was at this time last year.

High Cotton Basis.

"We wish that these figures on the basis for actual cotton could be quoted in the newspapers alongside the table of prices for futures in New York market. It would help to correct false impressions existing in the buyers' minds regarding prices, and it seems to us that it is due to the manufacturers that some effort should be made to bring this matter to the attention of buyers.

"We have just seen some interesting figures regarding our imports of cotton goods, showing what a great drop there has been in recent years. In 1923 imports of cotton cloth into this country amounted to 206,000,000 square yards; by 1925 they had dropped to 110,000,000 square yards and in 1926 fell again to 61,000,000 square yards. For the first half of 1927 they were 35,000,000 square yards, a decline of more than 1,000,000 square yards as compared with the same period in 1926. The greater part of the reduction has taken place in broadcloths, which fell from 96,000,000 yards in 1924-1925 to 17,000,000 yards in 1926-1927. Lawns, organdies, nainsook and cambrics showed a small advance during this same period. In 1924-1925 Great Britain furnished 86 per cent of our entire imports. In 1926-1927 the proportion had dropped to 67 per cent."



Loom Cords a Specialty

We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury :-: :-: :-: :-: Mass.

MERROW

Registered Trade Mark

HIGH SPEED TRIMMING AND OVERSEAMING, OVEREDGING AND SHELL STITCH MACHINES

For use on all kinds of Knitted and Woven articles, including Rayon Underwear, Corsets and Rubber Goods, Blankets, Hosiery, Bathing Suits, Sweaters, etc.

ASK ABOUT OUR NEW STYLE 60-ABB MACHINE

For simultaneously trimming and joining with a Flat Butted Seam the ends of Cotton, Woolen or Silk Piece Goods for Subsequent Processing.

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 LAUREL STREET, HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

Reliable Humidifying Devices

Since 1888

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

Atlanta Georgia
Boston Massachusetts
Charlotte North Carolina
Greenville South Carolina

BELTING COSTS

are greatly reduced by installing

FABREEKA

Less Initial Cost
Less Maintenance Cost
Less Stretch
Long Life
Increased Production

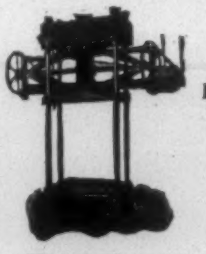
are some of the qualities that are making Fabreeka popular in hundreds of Cotton Mills and other Industries in the Sonth.

An inquiry will bring a representative immediately.

Fabreeka Belting Co.

Southern Headquarters

ROCK HILL, S. C.



BALING PRESS

Kunckle Joint
60 to 500
Tons Pressure
Rapid
Simple
Durable

Hydraulic, 50 to 300 tons pressure, with or without motor, any size to suit your requirements.

Let us tell you more about them.

Established 1872

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc

367 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Thinks Carry-Over Mostly Low Grade Cotton

(By Harriss, Irby & Vose)

Cotton manufacturers in Europe as well as in the United States appear to be strangely insensible to the remarkable situation by which the trade will be confronted, if this season's American cotton crop does not exceed 12,750,000 bales. Last season the United States consumed 6,883,000 bales of lint cotton of American growth. Our exports of lint cotton of American growth during the same period were 10,965,000 bales. This is a total of 17,848,000 bales of lint cotton that was purchased from American producers or their agents last season.

In collating these figures lint cotton only has been dealt with, as the Government crop estimates do not include linters.

In the United States, consumption of cotton of American growth for the first two months of the present able, were it not for the alleged season (August and September) shows an increase of 186,000 bales over the same period in 1926, and it seems unlikely that any very great decrease will be shown by the season's total. But if we accept the view of the extreme pessimists by estimating our domestic consumption of American grown lint cotton for the present season at 6,500,000 bales, and our exports at 8,000,000 bales, we have a total of 14,500,000 bales of lint cotton that the United States will be called upon to supply.

As this is 1,750,000 bales in excess of the probable production, as indicated by all the statistical and circumstantial evidence that is available, we would be face to face with a situation that included a minus quantity and was therefore unthink-carryover which has been used as a smoke-screen to cover the obvious deficiency whenever attention was drawn to it. But, as a matter of fact, this carryover is a good deal like the air that we breathe. No one is conscious of it, but death would follow its exhaustion, and it is as absurd to say that the cotton trade could survive a complete disappearance of the floating supply as is would be to assert that human beings could live in a vacuum.

Therefore, the importance of the carryover seems to us to have been exaggerated. Much of it is low grade cotton that cannot or will not be used by the manufacturers who need the better qauilities of staple cotton of which there is an undoubted shortage this season, and even if the 3,663,000 bales of lint cotton that was held in the United States at the end of last season, according to the census, shall be carefully combed over and assorted it is doubtful whether much of it will be available to supply the prospective deficiency except in an emergency which presupposes extreme prices.

Of this 3,663,000 bales, 1,404,000 bales were held by the cotton mills, that the entire floating supply elsewhere would be little more than sufficient to offset the difference between a crop of 12,750,000 bales and the total of 14,500,000 bales required for domestic consumption and export on the basis of our "pessimistic" estimate.

Ferguson Gear Company Has New York Office.

Ferguson Gear Company, Gastonia, N. C., announces the opening of a new branch office at 77 Cortlandt street, New York City, N. Y. The territory covered by this office will be the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

MAKE US YOUR BOBBIN MAKER

ROLLS
UNDERCLEARER
FOSTER WINDER

SPOOLS
TWISTER
METAL PROTECTED

ENAMELED BOBBINS
OF ALL KINDS

CONES AND BUTTS

BOBBINS
MULTIPLE HOLE FEELER
SLUBBERS
INTERMEDIATE
WARP
TWISTER
SPEEDER
FILLING
FLAX AND JUTE
METAL PROTECTED
DUCK FILLING
UNIVERSAL WINDERS
WOOL FILLING
WOOL WARP
RAYON

American Bobbin Co.
Lewiston, Me.
Bobbin and Spool Manufacturers
We Are Specialists in Manufacturing Automatic Loom and Rayon Bobbins of All Type

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery
WORCHESTER, MASS.
SOUTHERN OFFICE
1000 Woodside Bldg. Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

SCOTT TESTERS
The Standard of The World For Tests of Fabrics,
Yarns, Twines, Etc.

Manufactured By
HENRY L. SCOTT CO.
101 Blackstone St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Direct Southern Representative
The Aldrich Machine Works
Greenwood, South Carolina

"HIGH GRADE"
BOBBINS
SPOOLS
SHUTTLES
SKEWERS
ROLLS, ETC.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE
DAVID BROWN COMPANY
Lawrence, Mass.
Correspondence Solicited Catalog on Request

AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES
Our Automatic Shuttles are giving Perfect Satisfaction in Leading Mills throughout the country on all classes of work.

Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. in Receivership

The Wickwire Spencer Steel Company, Inc., voluntarily went into receivership under date of October 22nd.

Edward C. Bowers and Charles L. Feldman were appointed receivers by the court.

Edward B. Bowers was for the past two years president of the corporation and his appointment as active director of affairs denotes greatest confidence in his direction of the company's business and in his ability to carry on to successful termination the present readjustment proceedings. It is expected they will make the company one of the strongest financially in its line of endeavor. His appointment has insured the retention of the present organization which covers administrative, operation and selling. All the plants will be operated as heretofore without shutdown. Any unfilled commitments on the books of the company will be successfully handled as will future business that is placed with them. There will be no rearrangement of the selling organization in any respect and sales contracts which customers have had will be maintained as in the past.

The American Wire Fabrics Corporation, while it is a subsidiary of Wickwire Spencer Steel Company, Inc., is not in the receivership and in no way affected by these proceedings.

A. W. Greer

Griffin, Ga.—A. W. Greer, well-known Griffin citizen, died at his home late Monday night after an illness of only a few days.

Mr. Greer was an overseer of several departments at the Highland Mill. He was a deacon in the Second Baptist church and a prominent member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Royal Arch Masons, and Redmen, being known over the State in these organizations.

He is survived by his widow, one daughter, Mrs. R. E. Ellis, of Griffin, and several sons, Ira Greer, George Greer, Frank Greer, and Emmett Greer, all of Griffin; Henry Greer, of Houston, Texas; Andrew Greer, of Prattville, Ala., and James Greer, of Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. E. H. Smyth

Mrs. E. A. Smyth, wife of Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, formerly of Greenville, died at their home at Flat Rock, N. C., at 11:31 o'clock Monday night after an illness of two weeks, according to word reaching relatives of this city. She was surrounded by members of the family when death came.

Capt. Smyth, one of the pioneer mill men of the South, disposed of his South Carolina mill interests some years ago, but is president of the Balfour Mill, which he built several years ago. He recently celebrated his 80th birthday.

Mrs. Smyth would have been 78 years of age November 18. Captain and Mrs. Smyth claim numerous friends in this city and State who will be grieved to learn of her death. The family lived in this city for many years, moving to Flat Rock in 1924.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Smyth is survived by the following children: one son, J. A. Smyth, of Hendersonville; Mrs. A. F. McKissick, of Greenville; Mrs. L. D. Blake, of Belton; Mrs. John A. Hudgens, of Hendersonville. A number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren also survive.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from the Flat Rock home. Interment will follow at Charleston.

Cotton Planted in India.

Washington, D. C.—Area planted to cotton in India up to October 1 of this year is estimated at 29,502,000 acres, compared with 22,143,000 acres planted to the same date last year, according to a cable received by the Department of Agriculture from the Indian Department of Statistics at Calcutta.

The revised estimate of total area planted to cotton in India last season was 24,976,000 acres. In the past 15 years the estimate of area planted up to October 1 has averaged 83.3 per cent of the finla estimate, and the range has been from 75.2 per cent to 91.4 per cent of the final estimate. Planting is still continuing in India, and a complete report of total acreage planted this season will not be issued until around February 15.

Spartanburg County Adds Many Looms.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Since January 1 there has been an increase in looms in the textile plants of Spartanburg County, the statistics being gathered by the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce. This increase is 9 per cent. Large loom additions have been made since the first of the year at several county mills, the chief being Mill No. 2 at Woodruff, with 660, all new; Appalache Mills, at Greer, with 450, and Marter Mills, at Valley Falls, the increase being 476. Pacolet, with 190; Jackson, with 100, and Spartan Mills, with 53, are also in the list of increase. Mills increasing spindleage were: Arcadia 1 and 2, 4,956; Jackson, 2,324; Martel, 8,280; Mills Mill No. 2, 6,000; Pacolet Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 10,002, and Victor-Monaghan, 864.

Cutter Estimates Production.

The following estimate of the consumption of American cotton for this year has been made by J. H. Cutter, of Charlotte and New York:

	Bales
American mills first six months	4,050,000
Second six months	3,650,000
Europe first quarter	2,700,000
Second quarter	2,300,000
Third and fourth quarters	4,000,000
Total	16,700,000

Tycos Automatic Control on Size Box

TYCOS controls on the Size Box accomplish two fundamental operations. Maintains the same level of the size at all times; assures a uniform immersion of the yarn. At the same time, the level being maintained, the temperature of the size will be held at the most efficient operating point. These two factors being constant, the result will be size of uniform density and maximum penetration.

Upon penetration and density depend the uniformity of weight so desirable in the finished goods.

Write for complete information

Taylor Instrument Companies

ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

Canadian Plant
Tycos Building
Toronto

Manufacturing Distributors
In Great Britain
Short & Mason, Ltd., London

SPRACO Painting =
1. Lower upkeep cost.
2. Less interference with production.
3. Time saved when painting.

This should interest you. Write for Bulletin 102

Spray Painting & Finishing Equipment Sales Co.
60 High Street
Boston, Mass.

Vaughan's Carding Lessons

Contains information and tables of useful and practical value to the overseer or the man aspiring to that position. Amply illustrated.

Price $1.00

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

In the year 1756
Benjamin Franklin said:
"The wit of conversation consists more in finding it in others than showing a great deal yourself."

Refinements in hotel service consists somewhat in the unobtrusiveness of employees. Benjamin Franklin co-workers know when to speak and when to keep silent. - - - - -

The BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is the newest and most beautifully furnished hotel in the midtown section of Philadelphia.

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
CHESTNUT AT NINTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

HORACE LELAND WIGGINS, *Managing Director*

1200 Rooms
Each With Bath

UNITED HOTELS

RATES:
$4 Upward

Just a Little House

Such as you may see in almost any Southern mill town. Maybe a little better than some, but as it stands it wouldn't make much of a home for the better kind of factory people. Nor would these people have much to look forward to at the end of the day's work.

is *Now* a Little Home

A few dollars invested in shrubs, vines and trees completely change the looks of the house. The tenant, or the owner, is bound to take pride in the place, and become a steadier workman and a better citizen. Labor difficulties seldom are serious where employees are home-gardeners.

Managers and superintendents can well afford to offer prizes to the employees who have the best looking places. Not always cash, but shrubs or plants that will make the place look better the next year. We can help you with the plans, the plants, and the prizes. Can we talk it over?

Lindley NURSERIES Inc.
Pomona, North Carolina

Labor Conditions in Texas Mills

(Continued from Page 21)

ten hours of repeated effort expended day after day. As to the health, why, one old man learned mill work after he was 60, worked here with us twenty years, has been retired five years and is still living and well!"

When asked if his people were content, he answered:

"I've never seen a better group of workers. They seldom ask for time off, are ready and most of them have lived here five or six, some ten or twelve years. They need some improvements in living conditions, which we are making in the next ninety days, but they don't complain and live normal, though localized, lives. They like their own community life better than association with the town or country people near here."

Mill C.

The third mill in this brief survey is located in the heart of a city with no mill village, drawing on the town for labor and extending no sort of supervision over them. This arrangement is not always satisfactory; for example, a mill at a Texas port city has had to shut down because the competition of highly paid dock hands and stevedores made the mill hands dissatisfied. Even the women did not want to work longer than their men employed at the docks. Only two local girls were on the pay roll when the mill closed a few weeks ago.

3,000 Applications for 165 Jobs.

At Mill C, however, the labor has not been a problem, but a joy. The mill opened on Christmas Eve and there were over 3,000 applications for a possible 165 places in the mill. Two months later a night shift was put on, giving an additional 150 employment. Always there are plenty of names on the waiting list and each vacancy could be filled a hundred times.

An advantage of this system is that the manager can take the best individual applicants rather than considering a family as a whole. Perhaps it is a middle-aged woman who appears intelligent and dextrous. She is engaged without having to take the husband and a son or a daughter, as might be the case if the whole family wanted to move to the mill village. Picked individuals always rate higher than groups. The manager's remark, "No deadheads!" sums up the real value of choice and selection.

Pay Is Higher Here.

When living facilities are not provided, the pay is a little higher, though not sufficiently higher to cover the difference in living outside a village. Of the two arrangements, it is probably more economical to live at Mill A or B than at Mill C, but the other members of the family who live in the city may have more lucrative employment elsewhere.

Again we find that the young women between 18 and 30 are more numerous. The superintendent says they do the work more easily, as a rule, than men or older women, though there are some exceptions. Many of those employed in Mill C had never done any work of the kind before. The fastest worker in the weaving room came from a position in a store and has, in two years, become wedded to the mill both by loyalty and by taking a mill man as a husband.

The girls come to work in their high-heeled slippers and silk dresses but don overalls for the day's work. They find them comfortable and cheap and certainly they are becoming to the young and slender ones.

Many high school students find this form of employment interesting and profitable. The high standard of laboring people in this mill indicates that at least a few are overcoming the prejudice against mill work. Compare it with other occupations open to the class who are usually found in mills—farming, truck driving, loading, construction work for the men, clerking in basements or cheap stores, helping on the farm, domestic service or perhaps work in a laundry or hotel for the women. This is taking the general average of mill hands, with very little education and technical skill. The high school students are a new invasion of a class probably a generation ahead of the others and as yet not numerous enough to affect the mean. Any other work which these same people could do would be equally confining, usually more strenuous and as a rule no better paid. For the highly paid carpenter, bricklaying or plastering jobs, skill and experience are necessary. For positions in stores, except the very cheapest kind, a woman applicant is judged by her language, her appearance, her personality as a whole. She must be able to meet people well and is forced to spend half her salary on clothes good enough to wear before a critical public day after day. Mill workers need not use the best English or to have served a long apprenticeship. They need but the simplest clothing and do not come in contact with patrons whose good will is priceless. Their qualifications are rapidity, regularity and steadiness. Their contacts are with the foreman, usually one of their own kind elevated by his superior ability, and with the managers and supervisor, men trained for their work to the highest degree.

No bread winning is play; no man's occupation meets his ideal; no work is without a drawback, but mill work in the South is none of the things an ignorant public and a misinformed North have been thinking it. We do not exploit child labor or hasten our success by the oppression of the laborers, and yet not more than six months ago Prof. Broadus Mitchel, of Johns Hopkins University, arraigned the men who own the mills as proprietors of those "flesh pots in the South," run with utter disregard for human rights!

"Flesh pots" they may be, but in most cases the alchemy wrought in the transformation of "poor white" to a prosperous, self-respecting wage earner is almost as great a change as the raw cotton goes through before it rolls out in white folds from the last process of weaving.

International Textile Research

(Continued from Page 12)

The laboratories in which limited industrial researches are carried on are in contradistinction called convergent laboratories, in which all the investigations are co-ordinated and directed to a single purpose and in which individual initiative and personal preference are more or less subordinate characteristics of the investigations. Whenever these industrial laboratories are equipped and staffed to attack any problem, no matter what its nature, coming up in the operation of the plant it becomes rather more the divergent than the convergent type.

Laboratories like those of the Rockefeller Institute or the Carnegie Institution taken together are really groups of convergent laboratories following to some extent the method of the divergent laboratories of the universities. The convergent laboratories of these groups may be widely separated. For example, the Solar Physics Research Laboratory at Mt. Wilson, The Laboratory of Terrestrial Magnetism at Washington, The Laboratory for studies in marine biology at Tortugas are all laboratories of the Carnegie Institution.

The researches from the divergent laboratories of the universities and colleges and of laboratories such as those of the Rockefeller Institute and of the Carnegie Institution and like ones of other countries may be considered of international scope inasmuch as the results of their work are freely published and the publications are accessible to all civilized countries.

The researches become often truly international in the follow up. As an illustration of how far reaching and surprising such follow up may become, I will cite the discovery of an orange line in the spectrum of the sun taken in India in the year 1868 on the eclipsed sun. This line could not be reproduced by any known terrestrial substance under any known condition and Lockyer assumed a new substance and called it helium. Within a short time several other new lines were found in the spectrum of the sun none of which corresponded to any line then produced by any known terrestrial substance. Twenty years later, in 1888, Dr. Hillebrand at Washington, while experimenting with the mineral uraninite, found that it gave off a gas which he finally concluded was probably only nitrogen though at times its spectrum seemed to show lines not to be acocunted for by any known element. Six years later Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay announced the discovery of argon. This led to a further investigation of Hillebrand's nitrogen from uraninite by Professor Ramsay, who to his surprise found it to give the orange line found in the orange line found in the spectrum of the sun in India in 1868. This was followed by further investigation by Lockyer, who found that this gas from uraninite gave all the unknown lines of the spectrum of the solar atmosphere. Today helium is a known terrestrial substance produced in quantity though not from gases easily traceable to uraninite, and is of industrial importance and may become to warrant convergent industrial research.

This example is unique in some respects but otherwise is only one of a great number of instances that could be cited to show how far reaching may be the outcome of an unexpected discovery made while carrying on an academic investigation. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the academic researches in institutions of learning scattered all over the world have been a most potent factor in promoting advancement and improvement in all kinds of industries, notwithstanding that lacks the continuity and concentration of convergently diverted effort that is now considered so essential to the success of any modern industrial research.

The textile industries until quite recent times have been almost wholly dependent on the scientific, academic researches of the institutions of learnings and are still to a very great extent depending on them. A couple of examples showing how an academic research with has brought about a revolution in no consideration of textiles at all the industry and has led to the development of a branch of the industry of sufficient extent and importance to require quite pretentious convergent laboratories for industrial researches on problems pertaining to this particular branch of the industry, will throw light on modern industrial development of the textile industries through research.

A revolution in the art and practice of dyeing as well as an important new industry was ushered in by the discovery of mauveine by W. H. Perkin, a young student of chemistry in 1856. At this time people were investigating tropical regions to a quite considerable extent and had learned the value of quinine as a specific in warding off malaria and also that it was costly and crude aniline had only recently been prepared cheaply from coal tar. Perkin was interested to make a cheaper quinine and undertook for some reason to make it from the cheap crude aniline by oxidation with potasium permanganate. The black viscous mass resulting from such experiment would not give one any confidence that it contained quinine but it was extracted with the solvent ethyl alcohol. No quinine was found as a matter of course but the extract showed a voilet color which was found to color wool and silk the same bright color. Practical dyers were interested and soon found the color could also be produced on cotton when it was mordanted in the usual way with tannin.

This practical application of mauveine excited great interest and led to investigations of the action of other oxidizing agents on crude aniline in many of the laboratories of Europe and a few elsewhere which resulted in the commercial production of magenta in France in 1859 which was followed by the introduction of the arsenic acid process

(Continued on Page 32)

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

______________________________ **1923**

Name of Mill ______________________________

Town ______________________________

__________ **Spinning Spindles** __________ **Looms**

______________ ______________ **Superintendent**

______________ ______________ **Carder**

______________ ______________ **Spinner**

______________ ______________ **Weaver**

______________ ______________ **Cloth Room**

______________ ______________ **Dyer**

______________ ______________ **Master Mechanic**

Recent changes ______________________________

____

____

Now, You Can Get It!

SECOND EDITION

Clark's

Weave Room Calculations

by

W. A. Graham Clark

(Chief, Textile Division, U. S. Tariff Commission)

Completely Revised and Enlarged

This new edition lists more than 2,700 fabrics, and includes many valuable additions and improvements

Price $3.00

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Charlotte, N. C.

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page

—A—
Aberdeen Hotel 35
Acme Sales Co. —
Akron Belting Co. 39
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. —
Aluminum Co. of America —
American Bobbin Co. 26
American Moistening Co. 25
American Textile Banding Co. —
American Yarn & Processing Co. 37
Amory, Browne & Co. 36
Apco-Mossberg Corp. 19
Arabol Mfg. Co. —
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. —
Ashworth Bros. 42
Associated Business Papers, Inc. —
Atlanta Brush Co. —
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co. 35
—B—
Bahnson Co. 1
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co. —
Barber-Colman Co. 33
Bell, Geo. C. 24
Bond, Chas. Co. —
Borne, Scrymser Co. —
Bosson & Lane 32
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co. 33
Briggs-Schaffner Co. 44
Brown, David Co. 26
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —
—C—
Carrier Engineering Corp. —
Catlin & Co. 37
Charlotte Leather Belting Co. 44
Charlotte Manufacturing Co. 2
Celanese Corp. of America —
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. —
Collins Bros. Machine Co. —
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc. 10
Adams Cook's Sons 19
Corn Products Refining Co. 2
Courtney, Dana S. Co. —
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —
Crump, F. M. & Co. —
Curran & Barry 36
Curtis & Marble Machine Co. 26
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co. —
—D—
Dary Ring Traveler Co 33
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. 36
Denison Mfg. Co. —
Dixie Mercerizing Co. 32
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. 33
Drake Corp. —
Draper, E. S. 24
Draper Corp. —
Dronsfield Bros. —
Duke Power Co. —
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. 25
Duplan Silk Corp. —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. 9-33
—E—
Eastwood, Benjamin Co. —
Eaton, Paul B. 35
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. —
Economy Baler Co. 42
Emmons Loom Harness Co. 14
Entwistle, T. C. Co. —
—F—
Fabreeka Belting Co. 25
Fafnir Bearing Co. —
Fairbanks-Morse & Co. —
Fales & Jenks Machine Co. —
Farish Co 24
Ferguson Gear Co. —
Flexible Steel Lacing Co. —
Ford, J. B. Co. 35
Foster Machine Co. —
Benjamin Franklin Hotel 28
Franklin Process Co. —
—G—
Garland Mfg. Co. —
Gastonia Belting Co., Inc. 34
General Dyestuff Corp. —
General Electric Co. —
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. —
Glidden Co. —
Graton & Knight Co. —
Greist Mfg. Co. 34
Greenville Belting Co. —
—H—
Harris, A. W. Oil Co. —
Harrison-Wright Co. —
Hart Products Corp. 23
H. & B. American Machine Co. 12
Houghton, E. F. & Co. 15
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. 2
Howard-Hickory Co. —
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. 34
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. 5
—J—
Jacobs, E. H. & Co. —
Johnson, Chas. B. 44

Page

—K—
Kaumagraph Co. —
Keever Starch Co. —
Klipstein, A. & Co. 4
—L—
Ladew, Edward R. Co. 21
Lane, W. T. & Bros. 43
Langley, W. H. & Co. 36
Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co. —
Leslie, Evans & Co. 36
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. —
Lindley Nurseries 28
Link-Belt Co. —
Lowell Shuttle Co. —
—M—
Marston, Jno. P. Co. —
Mathieson Alkali Works —
Mauney Steel Co. —
Merrow Machine Co. 25
Moccasin Bushing Co. 34
Moreland Sizing Co. 32
Morse Chain Co. —
—N—
National Aniline & Chemical Co. —
National Ring Traveler Co. 37
Newburger Cotton Co. 3
Newport Chemical Works, Inc. 6
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —
—O—
Oakite Products, Inc. —
—P—
Page Fence & Wire Products Assn. 34
Parker, Walter, L. Co. —
Parks-Cramer Co. —
Penick & Ford, Ltd. —
Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —
Philadelphia Belting Co. —
Pioneer Broom Co., Inc. —
Polk, R. L. Co. —
Powers Regulator Co. —
—R—
Reeves Bros., Inc. —
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. 31
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co. 24
Rice Dobby Chain Co. 25
Robertson-Strader Co., Inc. —
Rogers Fibre Co. 20
Roy, B. S. & Son —
—S—
Saco-Lowell Shops 11
Schieren, Chas. A. Co. —
Scott, Henry L. & Co. 26
Seaboard Ry. —
Sellers, Wm. & Co. —
Seydel Chemical Co. 38
Seydel-Woolley Co. —
Shambow Shuttle Co. —
Sipp Machine Co. —
Sirrine, J. E. & Co. —
Sonneborn, L. Sons 23-38
Sonoco Products —
Southern Ry. 39
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. 31
Spaulding Fibre Co. —
Spray Painting and Finishing Equipment Sales Co. 27
Stafford Co. —
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. 17
Stein, Hall & Co. —
Stone, Chas. H. —
Sydnor Pump & Well Co. 33
—T—
Takamine Laboratories —
Taylor Instrument Companies 27
Terrell Machine Co. —
Tetraline 32
Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —
Textile Mill Supply Co. —
Timken Roller Bearing Co. —
Tolhurst Machine Works —
Tripod Paint Co. 32
—U—
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. 13
U. S. Ring Traveler Co. 38
Universal Winding Co. 38
—V—
Victor Ring Traveler Co. —
Fred'k Vietor & Achelis 24
Vogel, Joseph A. Co. —
—W—
Washburn, Inc. —
Watts, Ridley & Co. 37
Wellington, Sears & Co. —
White, Fred H. 43
Whitin Machine Works —
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. 35
Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corp. —
Williams, J. H. Co. —
Wilson, Wm. & York, Inc. 37
Wilts Veneer Co. 35
Wolf, Jacques & Co. —
Woodward, Baldwin & Co. —

Hosiery Production

Hosiery production in September this year, all classes, was 337,402 doen pairs greater than for the same period in 1926, the figures being 4,477,358 dozen pairs and 4,139,956 dozen pairs, according to statistics made public by the Department of Commerce, showing production for 253 identical establishments, representing 320 mills.

Merrimack Mfg. Co. Largest Taxpayer in Madison County, Ala.

Huntsville, Ala.—Merrimack Manufacturing Company is the largest taxpayer in Madison county, according to figures disclosed by George Darwin, tax assessor. The amount the corporation will pay this year is $22,327.05.

Alabama Power Company pays the second largest amount and Lincoln Mills of Alabama is third, paying $18,416. Dallas Manufacturing Company is fourth with a payment of $17,632.90. Lincoln Mills pay $3,366 into the school fund as a special tax. The Merrimack and Dallas escape this special tax because their districts never have voted in a tax of this kind, but this condition is said to be due to the fact that these mills contribute the largest amount for the maintenance of the schools in their villages.

What the cotton mill corporations pay into the State and county treasurer is to be used by the Chamber of Commerce of Huntsville as an argument to interest more people in the efforts to bring more textile industries here.

Governor May Back Texas Plan to Bring Mills There

Austin, Texas.—Gov. Dan Moody has under consideration the appointment of a State committee of representative Texas business men to promote an organized, State-wide effort to bring large New England cotton mills to Texas, and to secure the location of additional cotton mills in this State.

A committee has held a conference with him and has outlined the prospective plans, which it is believed will soon be under way to interest Eastern textile men and capitalists. This committee was composed of Albert T. Clifton, of Waco, president of the Texas Manufacturers' Association; G. M. Knebel, of San Antonio; Carl Poole, of Sherman, president of the Southwest Garment Manufacturers' Association, and John W. Carpenter, of Dallas, president of the Texas Power and Light Company.

Glossary of Exportable Goods

Washington, D. C. — Announcement was made by E. T. Pickard, chief of Textile Division, Department of Commerce, of a meeting to be held in New York, November 17, for the purpose of compiling a manual or glossary covering all exportable cotton fabrics. Members of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, the Converters' Association and others interested will be present at the conference.

All exportable goods will be classified so that exporters and others interested will be able to determine what classes of goods are being shipped abroad and in what quantities. Under present rules and regulations, cotton exports are listed as unbleached, bleached, percales and prints, but no attempt heretofore has been made to define such exports down to the exact class of goods exported. Tentative plans detail the present list of bleached and unbleached goods down to 20 items of a specific nature, the employment of which will enable those interested to determine exactly what classes of goods are moving in international trade.

Cotton goods now exported as unbleached will be classified in the glossary as drills and twills, sheetings 40-inch and under, sheetings over 40-inch, osnaburgs and all other unbleached cloths. Under bleached goods will be classified separately, material 40-inch and under, and over 40-inch; under percales and prints, the new classification will provide for 32-inch and under, over 32-inch, cotton flannel and flannelette, khaki, fustiano, denims, colored suitings and drills, ginghams, chambrays, all printed fabrics not otherwise specified, dyed in yarn fabrics not otherwise specified, and all piece dyed fabrics not otherwise specified.

A special classification covering cotton and rayon mixed is also provided for in the tentative classification.

Oakite Convention

Oakite service men will hold their annual conference on industrial cleaning in New York, November 7 to 10, 1927, to discuss cleaning and related problems.

Oakite Products, Inc., completes its nineteenth year of industrial cleaning service when the field service men, technical staff and executives, comprising the organization, meet in the general offices in New York, November 7 to 10, inclusive. On this occasion the field representatives from 36 States and Canada discuss their mutual problems and exchange experiences in connection with their work, which ranges from the cleaning of phonograph needles to locomotives, and silk shirts to submarines.

Marchant Warns Mills Moving to South

Greenville, S. C.—"We hear much of new mills coming South and we welcome them," said T. M. Marchant, president of Victor-Monaghan Mills, speaking at the annual banquet of the Victor Improvement Society held in the Imperial Hotel. "However, we hope that we will not be confronted with situations similar to those which are now facing those mills of the East. We do not envy their plight. We know what is responsible for their troubles, and we want to avoid those same things.

"We understand our help. There is a perfect understanding between employer and employe. If any person has any complaint, any official is glad to hear it."

Mr. Marchant referred to the fact that mills generally were believed to be prosperous at this time. Mills are running night and day, but consumption is not keeping pace with the manufacture. Mr. Marchant said Victor Mill last month had one of the most successful in its existence.

Necessity for a Consistent Humidiying Practice

(Continued from Page 14)

which you wish to maintain in the factory. For, the closer you attempt to bring your room temperature to the outside wet bulb temperature, the more ventilaton and the more evaporation are necessary to produce the required "cooling margin" —as we call it.

The cooling margin prescribed greatly affects the required capacity and you need definite recommendations as to what are proper values for cooling margin in different departments of a factory.

But I am getting into technicalities, and it would be poor taste to make a discussion on this particular subject a dry one. I therefore suggest only one more matter as a proper subject for recommendations: namely, a practical form for specifications and a suitable form of guarantee to require of a contractor when purchasing humidifying equipment.

A specification would naturally commence with the humidity to be produced and the limiting outside weather extremes adopted as a reasonable expectancy. It should state either the inside temperature to be maintained in each department or, better perhaps, a definition of the cooling margin which would be the engineering equivalent. As to the estimation of the liberated heat, that task properly falls upon either the consulting engineer or the contractor and against that estimate and the conditions specified by the purchaser the contractor's engineers must determine the evaporative capacity required for each department. The evaporative capacity as finally determined should include a sufficient factor of safety to justify the contractor in guaranteeing it with the absolute certainty that he held strictly to his guarantee.

Positive proof of performance after installing an equipment is an advantage to both purchaser and contractor which scarcely requires support by argument, but the manner of establishing proof requires some consideration. In Central Station systems the rate of ventilation is under automatic control and its rate can be determined by accurate measurement. Proof by means of observed atmospheric conditions is therefore possible and desirable in such cases.

In the case of distributed humidifier units operating under natural ventilation, the ventilation is not under the control of the contractor and the purchaser may fail to control it, and moreover the rate of natural ventilation cannot be positively measured. Proof of performance by atmospheric conditions alone is therefore very difficult and hardly practical. Such proof would have to await the actual occurence of weather conditions which would approximate the specified extremes, and would also require such a nice balancing of ventilation and evapporation that conclusive proof would be extremely difficult, if not impossible. Here however we can fall back upon proof of the evaporative capacity for if that has been properly determined, the system—barring such possible mechanical faults as would be obvious—is certainly capable of the required atmospheric performance.

If you are buying a pump which is required to fill a reservoir of known dimensions in a stated time, you can ascertain the number of gallons per hour which the pump must deliver. Proof of that rate of delivery is just as conclusive as the actual filling of the reservoir. Similarly, the proved ability of the humidifier system to properly evaporate water at a stated miximum rate is the real measure and proof of its value. Such a test is also a much more simple thing to accomplish than proof by atmospheric conditions.

It would be desirable to define the proper methods for making such tests so as to provide a much needed means of protection for purchasers.

To sum up: Here is a matter of unquestioned importance to your industry. You will agree that very little information upon it is available, that such as there is is largely contradictory and comes from sources whose impartiality you have a perfect right to doubt. Isn't it about time for this Association to make an endeavor to separate the wheat from the chaff, to advance the general knowledge of the subject and to make that knowledge available to your membership?

The task would be neither difficult nor expensive. If you decide to undertake it and place it in the hands of a few disinterested and competent men you have a right to expect that they will have the whole-hearted co-operation and assistance of the reputable specialists in this field if there is any way in which they can be of service in such a worthy undertaking.

New DuPont Dye

The dyestuffs department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has placed on the market the first of a new series of vat dyestuffs, which have been developed especially for printing. These will be offered under the name of Leucosol colors and will be characterized by exceedingly good fastness and excellent working qualities.

These dyestuffs are non-foaming and grit free and extremely homogeneous so that they do not settle out, are non-drying and, therefore, do not form crusts in the barrels, thus avoiding variations in strength of the printing paste and the formation of hard particles of dyestuff. Even under varying conditions of steaming these products give uniform results. In most cases the printing paste can be prepared with no glycerine or with a less quantity of glycerine than regularly used with vat colors, the amount depending on local conditions of ageing.

Leucosol Black BB Paste produces exceptionally beautiful blacks and also iron grays of all depths, which are exceedingly fast to light, washing and chlorine.

BLEACHERS!

Times are changing.

Old ideas go by the board.

Who of the old folks ever heard of bleaching Cotton with Solozone?

Now plenty of large mills
are doing it,
at no higher cost!

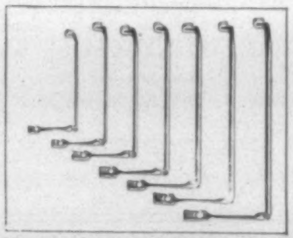
We are here to tell you how,
without obligation.

No damage; no Seconds
a permanent white.

Write us.

The ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL Co.
713 Sixth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Remember This About



Norway iron used exclusively in our FLYER PRESSERS is the best obtainable. Many mills will use no other Flyer Pressers.

If it were possible for you to see a composite moving picture of all the Textile Mills in the United States, and watch the great host of executives ordering S. S. F. as their favorite Flyer Presser. . . . .

You would want to know the secret of such popularity.

"Quality always finds its market." And quality in Flyer Pressers requires, in addition to the finest material, expert mechanical workmanship in their production.

"Quality Features Built-in, Not Talked-In."

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Manufacturers, Overhaulers, and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery
W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas. W. H. HUTCHINS, V.-Pres. and Sec.

DIXIE MERCERIZING CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
DIXIE
STRENGTH QUALITY LUSTRE

Dixie Mercerized Yarns
give you
Certified Satisfaction

DIXIE MERCERIZING COMPANY
Spinners and Processors
CHATTANOOGA TENNESSEE

For Level Bleaching and Dyeing, Use

90% TETRALENE 90%
(Standard)

Enormously Powerful **Perfectly Neutral**

In General Use For 12 Years Thruout Great Britain. Admitted Essential for Best Results in Dyeing and Bleaching.

Get in touch with Southern Agent

Chas. H. Stone
Charlotte, N. C.

Moreland Size, Inc.
"The Warps Best Friend"
Moreland Sizing Company
Established 1908
Office: 206 Andrews Low Bldg.
Spartanburg, S. C.
S. C. THOMAS & J. T. MORELAND, Owners

UNIFORM IN APPLICATION
Victrolyn
Reg. U. S. Patent Office
A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
Bosson & Lane
Works and Office , Atlantic, Mass.

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY
—MANUFACTURERS—
ATLANTA GEORGIA
MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.
Write for Prices and Free Samples

International Textile Research

(Continued from Page 29)

and then the nitrobenzol process which was followed by the production of aniline black, rosaniline blue, suffranine, Bismarck brown and other dyestuffs, all by empirical methods before Kekule published his benzene structure theory in 1865.

This benzene structure theory started the dyestuff industries on a scientific base which was soon followed in 1869 by the production of alizarine by Perkin in England and by Graebe and Liebermann in Germany, the first plant dyestuff to be made synthetically from coal tar.

This development might be carried with interest to the present time but it would require too much time and is not necessary to my purpose of indicating that divergent academic researches become of international interest through publication and that the convergent industrial researches follow whenever there results an industry whose output becomes extensively used and important.

The follow-up interest in the discovery by Pelous in 1838 that paper treated with cold concentrated nitric acid increased in weight and when dry possessed explosive properties will disclose how another important textile industry grew out of a discovery that did not show anything at the time of the discovery to suggest that it would become of great value to the textile industries.

The researches that followed this discovery resulted in the discovery of gun cotton in 1846 by Schoenbein at Basle and apparently independently by Boteeger and Otto in Germany. Menard of Paris in the same year produced collodion, an ether alcohol solution of gun cotton which indicated that there was widespread interest in and researches on Pelouse's discovery.

Schoenbein suggested the use of gun cotton as a substitute for gun powder but it proved futile as a propellant of projectiles until it was used in the form of a gelatinized emulsion in cordite as devised by Sir Frederick Abel in 1891. Meanwhile an enormous amount of research was carried out on solutions and emulsions of nitrates and other esters of cellulose which resulted in several enormous and valuable industries such as the explosives, collodion lacquers, varnishes and emulsions used in photography, textile fibers resembling silk, celluloid and others.

Some of these industries were a long time in coming to friution after the discovery of the substance. For example, the textile fibers now called rayon were introduced in a practical way by the use of an ether alcolhol solution of gun cotton as described by Andemars in a patented process for the production of artificial silk in 1855, but it did not excite any general interest in the textile field until the exhibit of artificial silk by the Chardonnet process at the Paris exposition in 1889.

These two examples indicate quite clearly how a discovery in any country can by means of free publicity create interest which leads to further researches in divergent laboratories scattered over the whole civilized world and also how great industries of great importance may grow out of these scattered over the whole civilized world and also how great industries of great importance may grow out of these scattered researches which in turn may lead to the modern concentration industrial researches in the convergent type of laboratory.

These scattered convergent laboratories taken together cover every field of scientific investigation and are co-operative through publication but they are devoted for the most part to acedemic scientific researches. Further co-operative action of these divergent university laboratories to embrace convergent laboratory annexes for the purpose of solving industrial problems in a simple and comparatively inexpensive way has been proposed from time to time and the fashion of expanding to cover everything that will add to bigness has made it appeal in some measure to some institutions of learning.

I consider such annexes to the university or the use of the scientific staff of the university as a directing body for directing the industrial researches as a menace to both the university doing it and to the research interests of the industry depending on it. Industry should find a way to work out its own problems without asking from the universities more than they are already doing as indicated above which does not place any handicap on academic and scientific training of students and scientific researches which do not look to financial rewards and industrial profits.

International industrial research sounds well but is I believe, highly impractical from any other point of view than that of free publicity. Any other way implies international co-operative financing and staffing of a comprehensive program and laboratories of the convergent type which I believe would take on so many divergent phases that it would be found impossible of accomplishment even for one of the simpler industries to say nothing of an industry of the complexity of the textile industries taken as a whole. I should like to touch for a moment in conclusion on another international aspect of publicity relating to textile researches. The September 1927 number of the Journal of the Textile Institute has two abstracts under the general heading "Commerce, Economics, Labor, etc." One is an abstract of "The World's Research Activities" by J. C. Withers and the other is an abstract of "Standardization of American Textile Goods" by E. T. Pickard. I shall quote very briefly from these abstracts. From the first: "After five years it has been definitely established that England is leading the world in textile research—. Many American textile investigators will agree however, that the U. S. are poorly represented by researches of fundamental value." From the second: "Up to the present, standardization has not made much progress in production or the mechanical methods of production in the cotton industry in the U. S. A., but enormous progress has been made in simplification and elimination of waste. By the elimination of unnecessary sizes, styles, types and patterns large savings have been effected." This is followed by a lot of detail of reduction in number of kinds and sizes of a number of kinds and sizes of a number of products.

That the United States has a poor showing of textile researches of fundamental value and that it stresses fewer sizes of cotton ducks and fewer sizes of packing boxes for hosiery ,etc., to the almost complete exclusion of researches of a fundamentally basic bearing on the development of the textile industries, must be admitted by any careful student of the subject.

I wish I could look forward with confidence that the United States could say five years hence that it is now definitely established that the United States is leading the world in textile research. Before we can take such leadership it is necessary to develop the spirit for such leadership. We have the scientific and organizing ability and we have the money, all of which can easily be put into action when the spirit of the desire and need of it have been aroused.

Joe Sirrine's Influence

The Greenwood Index-Journal, noting the projection of four million dollars worth of new textile enterprises in Greenville within the past ten days, calls attention to a fact which is generally known in Greenville but probably little appreciated elsewhere. And that is the splendid service rendered Greenville by the engineering firm of J. E. Sirrine & Co., and especially by that public-spirited president of the firm, Joe Sirrine. The comment of the Greenwood paper is most appropriate:

"The city of Greenville had many advantages and many attractive features to help persuade outsiders to come in and help build up the city. One of the most effective and one of the most impressive is the forward-looking spirit and the intense loyalty of its citizenship. It would not be possible for an outsider to mention by name all of these splendid citizens who show their faith in and their loyalty to the city of Greenville or even to name the most outstanding.

"But it is not out of place to mention one of the big assets Greenville has in the matter of personality and organization and that is the engineering firm of J. E. Sirrine & Co.

"Within the past ten days something like four million dollars in new textile enterprises for Greenville have been projected to the point of certainty. And it is entirely probable that Joe Sirrine and his company had a whole lot to do with bringing the projects to a head. Mr. Sirrine has built up one of the biggest engineering organizations in the South. His firm has handled and is handling some of the biggest industrial development projects now under way in this part of the country. Not many people know just how much of this 'big work' his firm has handled and is now handling.

"Naturally Mr. Sirrine and his associates favor Greenville when all other things are equal and for this reason if for no other the location of the firm in Greenville makes a big asset for the city. Apart from this is the fine character of the men making up the organization, an asset of great importance in itself."

It would be impossible to estimate the influence of Mr. Sirrine and his co-workers in the development of the textile industry not only in Greenville but in the two Carolinas. Greenville is tremendously fortunate in being the headquarters of this great organization. Their function has ben the dual one of servant and missionary—servant to the existing mills and missionary to the new ones they have lured into the Piedmont fold of satisfactory manufacturing conditions. Mr. Sirrine in his quiet, sincere and unaffected manner has done perhaps more than any other man hereabouts to cause the textile industry to flourish in upper South Carolina. He is entitled to the flowers while he is living, for he is in addition to a great textile developer one of the foremost and most beloved citizens of Greenville.—Greenville Daily News.

World Cotton Consumption Higher

Boston, Mass. — World consumption of American cotton, exclusive of linters, totaled about 3,900,000 bales during the first quarter of the current season, against about 3,400,000 in the corresponding period last season, according to the Garside Cotton Service. Since the cotton season starts August 1, these figures cover th three months of August, September and October.

"Consumption is usually smaller in the first and fourth quarters of the season than in the second and third quarters," says the Garside service. "Accordingly, it may be considered that the annual rate of consumption during the past three months was higher than four times 3,900,000 or 15,600,000, as in the first quarter of last season it was more than four times 3,400,000 or 13,600,000. Allowing for seasonal influence, it may be stated conservatively that in the first quarter of this season world consumption was on a basis of 16,000,000, whereas in the first quarter of last season it was on a basis of only 13,800,000.

"Last season, consumption increased from one-quarter to the next, and so the first quarter was the smallest. Total consumption last season was approximately 15,844,000. It is not improbable that the first quarter of this season may prove to be the largest, and so the total consumption during the season is likely to fall considerably short of the 16,000,000 rate maintained during the past quarter."

WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL Co., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

DU PONT

Acids and Heavy Chemicals

Acids: Sulphuric—Chamber,
Oil of Vitriol 66°—Oleum,
Muriatic—Acetic—Nitric—
Mixed—Lactic.

Sulphate of Alumina: *Commercial and Iron Free.*

Ammonia and Potash Alums,
U. S. P.

Barium Chloride
Calcined Glaubers Salt

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
3500 Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
256 Vanderpool St., Newark, N. J.

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
General Offices and Plant
Rockford, Ill., U.S.A.
Framingham, Mass.
Greenville, S.C.

Knotters
Warp Tying Machines
Warp Drawing Machines
Automatic Spoolers
High Speed Warpers

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY
311 Somerset Ave. Taunton, Mass.
Fred H. Dary, Mgr.

JOHN E. HUMPHRIES
Greenville, S. C.
—Sou. Agents—
CHAS. L. ASHLEY
Atlanta, Ga.

MODEL J
Cuts ¾ in. Letters
4 Lines—Any Length

Bradley Stencil Machines
Cut ½ in., ¾ in., 1¼ in., and 1½ in. Letters
OVER 30,000 IN USE
DROP FORGED STEEL PUNCHES
ALL PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE
MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL
FREIGHT PAID BY US BOTH WAYS
ROUND AND HORIZONTAL MODELS
Mark Your Shipments Right—Buy a Bradley

A. J. BRADLEY MFG. CO.
105 Beekman St. New York

Bradley Oil Stencil Board

Bradley's Two-in-One Stencil Ink

The Bradley Ball Stencil Pot

Shippers' Supplies

Write for Samples and Prices

PAGE
CHAIN LINK
FENCE
America's first wire fence -since 1883
permanent protection
for industrial and railroad property
Plus the best fence service
STEEL AND WIRE
PAGE
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Page Chain Link Fence stands guard day and night—safeguarding every type of property—affording the most permanent and economical form of protection.

Page Fence is made of copper bearing steel, heavily galvanized after weaving. All fittings, too, hot galvanized to resist rust.

Complete Fence Service

We maintain complete stocks of Page products. Trained fence crews assure prompt, correct installation. Write or phone for literature or a representative to call and submit plans and estimates for enclosing your mill property. No obligation.

General Equipment Co.
1411 So. Mint Street
P. O. Box 412
Charlotte North Carolina

Cotton Mill People of the South As I Know Them

(Continued from Page 7)

quaint dialect, almost Chaucerian, wearing homespun and sunbonnets, riding in farm wagons, reading little, if at all, rich in superstition and folk lore, spending much time settin' and studyin', existing mostly on hog and hominy, unbathed, unshaved, unshorn and unacquainted with many of the principles of hygiene and sanitation. And then industry beckoned, and the poor white and the mountaineer came forward to meet the challenge.

This was, perhaps, for the most part, less than a generation ago, and today, as a student of sociology, as a personnel worker for the mill, as neighbor with the folks themselves I see the cotton mill people of the South as a great American people, awakening from a long chrysalis and teeming with potentialities. They are one of the finest social products of American industry as it has expressed itself in the cotton mill movement of the South. Above all else, the cotton mill people are a progressive people. They are a happy people. Their lives are not all work. They have their leisure and their recreation, their self-expression and their religion, and all the other spiritual things that men live by. Hitherto the victims of economic misfortune, the cotton mill people are now coming into their rightful heritage. They are at last experiencing prosperity and they feel it in terms of improvement—not exploitation.

The roots of this transition of a rural folk into an industrial people began many years prior to the Civil War. The Civil War diverted the course of the industrial evolution in the South, but the roots did not die, they only lay dormant. Today there are in South Carolina, for example, nearly twenty mill villages that had been established prior to 1860, but not until 1880 did the South wake to the full utilization of the hope that lay in work—industrial work—manned by white labor. Now in South Carolina alone sixty percent of all wage earners in the State are cotton mill people.

The mill village has always been particularly distinctive of the new industrial South. There was nothing especially mysterious about its genesis. Manufacturers needed a labor supply, and labor had no money with which to build their houses near the mill. It was, therefore, up to each manufacturer to provide houses and village facilities for his employees. Built always as an exigiency of the labor situation, the mill village has come to stand for many things in the lives of the cotton mill people. For them the mill social organization. It is the meeting place of old ways and new ideas. village supplants isolation with It is the link between poverty and prosperity. It is, in spite of its critics, a great socializing agency and a great educational factor in the South. It is, indeed, even a training school for citizenship.

The mountain and the rural folk who turned to the mill village for occupation soon came to regard the social opportunities found there as equally necessary and valuable to their needs. Thus the product of the textile industry has become social as well as commercial. That this is in harmony with the social policy of the manufacturers, (consciously and unconsciously ruled by the laws of homogeniety) is evidenced by the millions of dollars spent by the cotton mills for schools, churches, gymnasiums, libraries, swimming pools and other recreational facilities of all kinds. Situations created by this social policy—call it paternalism, if you will—are rejected or accepted or modified by the mill people according to their ingrained principles of right and wrong; principles which they will not surrender in cases of real or imaginary injustices of law or society or man.

Critics who see in the mill village only its physical features forget all those invisible ties of community that raise a more existence into the righness of a social life. They forget, too, how genuinely helpful intelligent interest and leadership can be whatever the underlying causes which motivate them. Against any injustices of a paternalistic dynasty, the Southern mill people have their own defenses, inherited from their ancestors who held independence dearer than life, and the right of individual sovereignty and the freedom of contract supreme. Ostracism is another defense. If there is anything about the mill village or occupation in the mills that the people do not like they simply move out from under it.

Real Southerners, the mill people stress the personal equation, and conduct all their business on a man-to-man basis. They have a fine independence, yet they seem to lask studied self-direction. Group consciousness among them is more from external pressure then from internal motivation. They despise being treated as a mass. Their group action is really collective individualism, unless led to abnormality in the heat of religious or patriotic fervor.

Perhaps the least American thing about these people is that they do not envy wealth. Life close to the soil does not breed socialistic covetousness, and those who think about wealth at all have seen it created by the ability and sustained endeavor of their neighbors. Moreover, most of the mill people are accumulating in proportion to the evolution of their wants and they feel prosperity in terms of improvement—not exploitation. As one of my old friends in the village told me: "Meb be we ain't got much. but we sure has got more."

Perhaps nowhere else is there a people which singly and collectively has subjected itself les to self-discipline and social control. This is not due to lawless intent but to a love of freedom inherent for generations. Some there are who were born beyond the ordinary reach of the law and they see in it only an unwarranted restriction of personal liberty. Public health measures, compulsory school-attendance laws and they build up their own defense

GREIST
LOOM DROP WIRES
The Greist Manufacturing Co.
New Haven, Conn.

OIL HERE TWICE A YEAR

Our Special Trial Offer Allows You to Make a Full Test of

MOCCASIN BUSHINGS

Write for a catalog fully describing the remarkable patented principle that makes the Moccasin Oil Distributing Busning the most successful and practical bushing ever designed, also let us tell you about our Special Trial Offer wnich allows you to test the Moccasin Oil Distributing Bushing in your own plant without risk or obligation.

MOCCASIN BUSHINGS
MOCCASIN BUSHING CO.
CHATTANOOGA TENN.

RODNEY HUNT
Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber
RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
53 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

Gastonia Belting Co., Inc.
GASTONIA, N. C.
Manufacturers Leather Belting
Distributors
Goodrich Rubber Belting and Hose
Telephone 788

Becky Ann's Books
Interesting Stories of Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a Friend"
"Only a Factory Boy"
"Hearts of Gold"
"The Better Way"
"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price $1.00 Each

Order from
CLARK PUBLISHING CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

Nothing gives more satisfaction to the mill owner than the soft texture, bright color, and fine loftiness of fabrics treated with the

WYANDOTTE TEXTILE ALKALIES

As further evidence of the volue of these special purpose alkalies, these better results obtained cost no more.

Ask your supply man or WRITE

The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mnfrs
Wyandotte, Michigan

In New York
stay at the
ABERDEEN HOTEL

17 West 32nd St., near Fifth Ave.

Close to Penn. Station—accessible to everything! Every modern hotel convenience and service.

Rooms with bath
$2.50
ALWAYS available

JOHN F. DOWNEY,
Managing Director

against such legislation by moving into locaiities where enforcement is less strict. Others there are who have long since caught the vision of constructive social order; who have, indeed, taken their part in its creation.

The independence of the mill people does not preclude their desire for helpful leadership. In the early days of the mills the owners were to their operatives only neighbors, in little better circumstances than their employees. By the very essence of the character of leadership the mill people looked to the management for leadership and this relation has carried across to the present day. Yet the mill people, like Anglo-Saxons everywhere, are very canny as to where they follow a leader, and in the mill villages a leadership must be intelligent or it soon finds itself deserted.

The interplay of the influences of the mill people upon each other under the opportunities afforded by their industry has resulted in a class of people which is unknown to the world and to itself. The Southern cotton mill people have not yet found themselves, nor are they trying to. Frequently they have been checked up against superimposed standards of well being and comfort but such a survey seldom gets beneath the surface. Because of their recent chrysalis the mill people are hardly measurable with a twentieth century yardstick. Until very recently they were all living in the somnambulance of an arrested development which caught them at the stage in which all Anglo-Saxons found themselves in the early part of the nineteenth century. Yet now we find many of these very people enjoying all the conveniences of the latest twentieth century developments; wearing silk hose, smoking cigarettes, owning Ford cars, going to school, and in some cases on to college, reading daily newspapers and the latest novels, playing in the village bands, taking active part in basketball and baseball and swimming contests, joining fraternal orders, building and conducting their own churches, and even supporting missionaries to the heathen. They use bathtubs and patronize the village barber ship, they enjoy good health but when they are ill they go to the hospital. They even send their own representatives to the State Legislature.

All of which is to say but two things. First, the cultural progress of a people must always be underpinned by economic prosperity, for while capital can be a terrible master it is also a good and faithful servant to the higher needs of mankind. Secondly, the cotton mill people of the South are just folks. In general they are like people everywhere. In particular they are like all rural Southerners but equipped with modern improvements, kind of a latest model—you know. Like people everywhere they make social contacts and enjoy self-expression and help create public opinion. They exhibit the same extremes of individual capacity and lack of ability. They work and play, vote and worship, cheer for Lindbergh and Tunney and talk against evolution. They hate and love, marry and rear families. Some of them have their dreams and aspirations. Others live from day to day apparently half asleep. They lead moral or immoral lives, are lazy or industrious, thrifty or spendthrifts; all this and more according to their own personal criteria and the social standards of the world around them. Not all of them have taken advantage of their opportunities but others have risen within the industry or used it as a stepping stone to other occupations or professions.

Equipped as the Southern mill people are with their fine love of independence and an innate sense of justice and right, being of the same moral fibre as their ancestors who framed the English Bill of Rights and later drafted the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, I see no reason why the future of the cotton mill people should not follow the course of any other industrial evolution. These are an ingenious people, and we can trust them to work out their own salvation. Today the mill people are a happy people, content because they are progressing, but progress, like human life in every aspect, is essentially tentative. We work it out as we go along, and always must. The best is forever indefinable; it is growth, renewal, onwardness, hope.

There is something rank and groping about the course of human progress. It is like the growth of plants in the dark; if you peer intently into it you can make out indefinite shapes, the expression of forces as yet inchoate and obscure; the important thing is that where there is growth at all it is toward the light.

And thus it is with the cotton mill people of the South. They don't know where they're going, but they're on the way.

The Textile School and the S. T. A.

Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, attended the two day session of the Southern Textile Association at Birmingham, October 28 and 29.

The association is composed of superintendents and overseers of cotton mills in the South. Dr. Nelson is a charter member of the association and was a member of the first board of governors. He has taken a prominent part in the development of the Southern Textile industry.

State college men have been active in the association since its organization in 1908. President L. R. Gilbert, a graduate of the textile school in class of 1907, presided at the meeting. Carl R. Harris, graduate of the textile school in 1916, is vice-president and chairman of the spinners section.

Mr. Gilbert is the second graduate of the North Carolina State College Textile School to hold the office of president in the association. John W. Clark, president of Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C., has also served.

PATENTS
Trade-marks, Copyrights
A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.
PAUL B. EATON
Registered Patent Attorney
Offices:
406 Independence Building
Charlotte, N. C. Telephone 2173
and
903 Grant Place N. W.
Washington, D. C.

"ATLANTA"
HARNESS
"Quality and Service That Satisfies"
ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
P. O. Box 1375
Telephone Main 0517

Save in freight by using
WILTS
Veneer Packing Cases

They are lighter and stronger. made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 80 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples.
Convincing prices—Quick service.
Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS
SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS

DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
TRAVELLER CUPS
GUIDE WIRE SETS
WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO.
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN
Through The
Bulletin Want Department
Read in More than 95% of the
Southern Textile Mills
Rate: $1.50 per inch per insertion

SELLING AGENTS
for
SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.
79-83 Leonard Street
New York
99 Chauncy St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Leslie, Evans & Company
39-41 Thomas St. New York
Selling Agents for Southern Mills
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

W. H. LANGLEY & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
320 Broadway, New York City
Sole Selling Agents For
Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills, Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulan Cotton Mills.

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.
Established 1828
43 and 45 Worth Street, New York
Selling Agents for
Southern Cotton Mills
Baltimore Philadelphia Boston St. Joseph
St. Louis San Francisco Chicago Shanghai (China)
St. Paul Cincinnati Minneapolis

Wellington, Sears & Company
93 Franklin St., Boston 66 Worth St., New York
Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis Dallas
Atlanta New Orleans San Francisco

Amory, Browne & Co.
Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products
BOSTON, 48 Franklin St. 62 Worth St., NEW YORK
Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

CURRAN & BARRY
320 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

REEVES BROTHERS, INC.
55 Leonard Street, New York
Philadelphia office: Drexel Building New England office: Middleton, Conn
Selling Agents for the following Mills:
Cotton Yarns, Combed Peeler, Carded Singles and Ply, Audrey Spinning Co Weldon, N. C., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., Mills Mill, No. 2, Woodruff, S. C., Wabena Mills, Lexington, N. C., White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.
Grey Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City ,N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York—Cotton goods trading was somewhat more active during the week, but sales continued less than output. The volume of unfilled orders has shown a further decline and a slight accumulation of stocks is reported in some lines. It is believed that production will be considerably curtailed within a short time unless there is a renewal of buying on a larger scale than is current now.

Sales of print cloths and sheetings were fairly large and prices were firmer. Some of the larger converters placed orders for shipment in the spring. Bleached goods were somewhat steadier, but all business was done on a very competitive basis. Sales of finished goods were generally small.

Goods for the bag trades have not sold as well as was expected, due to the fact that there has only been a light demand for the finished products. Prices on wide sheetings showed an irregular advance and quotations on tickings and other lines of heavy colored goods were irregular.

Print cloths were a little more active than sheetings with some sales of the latter going through at concessions. A substantial amount of tobacco cloth trading was done in the South for late deliveries. Small amounts of drills, twills and sateens sold at price levels in effect for several days, though lower than several would consider. January-March 64x60s sold for 8½c and also spots and deliveries to the close of the year. Spot and into December 68x72s 9½c. On both of these styles bids of ⅛c less were refused consistently. Mills sold 60x48s at 7 3-16c and second hands at 7⅛c. Buyers bought 27-inch 64x60s at 6⅛c direct, but could not shade 80 squares on bids, a number of small lots bringing 11¼c. A few 64x56s sold at 8¼c, 7.15-yard at 6⅜c, 8.20-yard at 5⅝c, and 40-inch 44x40s 7.90-yard at 6c. On 72x76s at 10¾c was the spot market and 10⅝c on late contract cou'd be done. Bids on 64x60s were out at 8¼c.

Sales of sheetings showed that for 31-inch, 5.00-yard, 7½ net continued the market; 7 net for 5.50 yard; 8 net for 36-inch, 5.00 yard; 10½ net for 56x60, 4.00-yard; 10 net for 56 squares, 4.25-yard nearby, and contract sold at 9¾ net; 40-inch, 2.85-yard, choice goods, had sold in a fair way at 12½ net, and other makes were available at under this figure; 40-inch, 3.75-yard at 9¾ net, and some at one-eighth less; 40-inch, 5.00-yard spot at 8⅛ net, and contract at even money; dark cotton goods at less; 40-inch, 2.50-yard at 14¼ net, and in second hands at even money.

Mills generally quoted 9⅜ to one-half on the 80x60 carded broadcloths, depending upon the make. The inquiry for this construction has been rather noteworthy, mainly representing efforts to a quarter of a cent. Although the majority of centers report that they turned down such propositions, the indications were that a certain amount of yardage was turned over at the lower basis. The general quotation on 90x60s continued at 10¼ cents. Depending upon the make, 11 to 11¼ cents quoted on the 100x60s. Mills ask 13½ cents for the 112x60 carded, and second hands were said to have sold some at one-eighth less. Southern 112x60 combed was quoted at 14¾ cents.

It was hard to place new business on combed broadcloth since mills are holding for the value of the cloth and second hands are taking what they can get as they accumulate too many goods. It is surprising to a number that 128x68s are not taken up quickly when best makes are offered at 17⅛c for best makes which are at least 18c direct. The 144x76s single are held for 19½c for poor makes to 20½c for choice goods while second hand offerings have come out constantly at 18½c.

The prices quoted on tire fabrics where actual sales have been consummated are lower than they were, a reflection of the easier cotton market since higher quotations applied and the willingnes of mills to take business at the lowest prices possible for deliveries running through the first quarter of next year.

The Fall River print cloth market has been devoid of interest with scattered trading in all styles. The estimated sales will reach 30,000 pieces and this volume is comprised of a large number of small sized orders. Buyers are interested apparently in spot goods and very little contract business is offered.

The feature of the week was the effort to place orders for fair amount on a concession basis ranging from an eighth to a quarter under present market quotations. Mills have shown no interest in this respect, the cotton situation being a factor in the determination of manufacturers to get their present figures.

The bulk of the light trading was in 36-inch constructions at full price with twills reported on the basis of 52 cents per pound. Wide and narrow prints were very quiet with nominal tradng resulting.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print c'oths, 28-in., 64x64s	6¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	6¼
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s	8⅞
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	11
Brown shtgs., 4-yd., 56x60s	11¼
Brown sheetings, stand	14
Tickings, 8-oz	24 a25
Denims	19
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10½
Kid fiinished cambrics	8½a 9½
Dress ginghams	16¾a18½
Standard prints	8¾

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was very little change in the yarn market during the week. As a rule, there was no large buying. Most of the sales being limited to filling-in needs. Inquiry was generally reported as fairly active, but slow to develop into actual business. The price situation remained on practically the same basis. Spinners generally have maintained their price lists, although some sales below market prices were reported. The position of the spinners is generally credited a sstrong, in that they are not being forced into making sales at lower prices and most of them are operating on orders. Buyers who have continually sought concessions have been reminded that prices hardly show replacement values and that spinners have been moving them up as cotton has made perioditic advances. Some price irregularity is reported; due mainly to varying qualities of the same counts and to some sales made below regular quotations.

The attitude of yarn consumers for the past several weeks has shown that they lack confidence in present prices and are not willing to buy yarns except on a hand to mouth basis. Many of them are frankly expecting lower cotton prices, a view that is not largely shared by dealers here or by the spinners. At the same time, the course of cotton during the past two weeks has not been such that its added anything to the strength of the yarn situation. Most buyers seem content to wait until there are more definite development in the cotton situation and in the meantime are willing to buy only in small lots.

During the last week few changes in either combed or carded quotations have been noticed. The list in general, however, contains weak spots here and there. Fine numbers are relatively firm. Mercerized yarns are quiet, practically no business being reported in this market during the week.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s	34½
10s	35½
12s	36½
16s	39
20s	40
24s	44
26s	45
30s	49
40s	56
40s ex.	58
50s	70

Southern Two-ply Skeins.

8s	35
10s	36
12s	36½
14s	38
16s	40
20s	42
24s	44
30s	46
32s	37
36s	54
40s	56
40s ex.	58
50s	70
60s	78

Part Waste Insulating Yarn.

6s, 1-ply		30
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply		31
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply		33
12s, 2-ply		34
16s, 2-ply		36
20s, 2-ply		38
26s, 2-ply		41
30s, 2-ply		42
Tinged Carpet	3 and 4-ply	33
White Carpet	3 and 4-ply	34

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply

8s	35
10s	36
12s	38
16s	40
20s	42

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s	35
12s	36
14s	37
16s	38
20s	39
24s	41
26s	42
30s	45
40s	54

Southern Single Skeins.

6s	35
8s	36
10s	37
12s	37½
14s	38
16s	38½
20s	39
22s	40
24s	42
26s	43
30s	44

Southern Frame Cones

8s	36
10s	36½
12s	37½
14s	38½
18s	39
20s	40
22s	41
24s	42
26s	43
28s	44
30s	45
30s	45
40s	56

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-ply.

16s	51
20s	53
30s	61
36s	66
40s	72
50s	77
60s	85
70s	95
80s	1.05

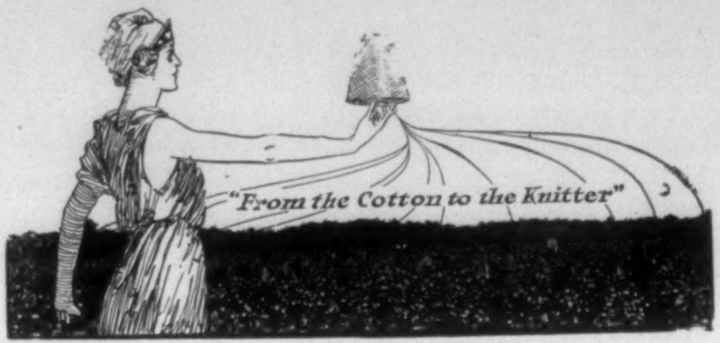
Southern Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	44
12s	45
14s	46
18s	47
20s	48
22s	49
24s	52
26s	54
28s	55
32s	58
34s	59
36s	62
38s	64
40s	65
50s	76
60s	85
70s	95

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-ply.

20s	51
22s	52
24s	53
30s	57
36s	63
40s	73
45s	84
50s	86

COTTON BUYING SERVICE
William & York Wilson, Inc.
Rock Hill, S. C.
Webster & Wilson, Inc.
Greenville, S. C.
Cotton Brokers Representing Reliable Shippers
We have persenal representative in the West to find the cotton which mills inquire for. Wire us your wants.


"From the Cotton to the Knitter"

Copyrighted.
American Yarn & Processing Company
General Office
MOUNT HOLLY - - NORTH CAROLINA
SPINNERS AND MERCERIZERS
of High Grade Combed and Carded Yarn for the Knitting and Weaving Trade.
When you buy our yarns you are assured of getting the same quality at all times. A cardinal FEATURE of our QUALITY is the STAPLE, GRADE and CHARACTER of cotton used in spinning our yarns, these being as uniform as it is humanly possible throughout the season. Our Processing Plant is in charge of competent and thoroughly trained men in this special work.

CATLIN & COMPANY
NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO
Commission Merchants
Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn
SOUTHERN OFFICE:
910-11 Comercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

RIDLEY WATTS & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
40-46 Leonard Street NEW YORK CITY
Branch Offices
St. Louis Chicago Baltimore
San Francisco Boston Philadelphia

WENTWORTH
Double Duty Travelers
Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.
Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.
Providence, R. I.
31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Want Department

Wanted

One first-class lathe man for cotton mill shop. Address F. M. Morris, Box 97, Cordova, N. C.

Wanted

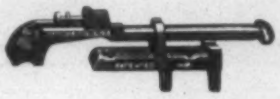
A good operator that can handle Barber-Colman Warp Tying Machines for mill located in North Georgia. Answer "Work," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Ring Traveler Specialists
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
ANTONIO SPENCER, President AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer
WM. P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative
P. O. Box 792 GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are **uniformly tempered** which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to **weight and circles**. Quality guaranteed.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY
The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America
Loom Harness and Reeds
Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles
LAWRENCE, MASS.

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.



Send for samples to
DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
Bristol, R. I.

WANTED

To Sell—?
To Buy—?
To Exchange—?
Employment—?
Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

RESULTS

Rates: $1.50 per inch per insertion

AMALIE PRODUCTS

Amalie WARP-PRODUCTS

Many years of highly satisfactory service in Colored and White Goods Cotton Mills—

Their endorsement by leading bleacheries, and mill sales agents—

Such vital facts prove the genuine merit and the never-failing dependability of—

Amalie WARP-PRODUCTS

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.
New York
Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry
Sales Offices in leading Textile Centers

L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.

SIZOL
TRADE-MARK

The more the Textile Industry learns about Sizol Service the better it appreciates its value in successful weaving.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY
Jersey City, N. J.
Dallas, Texas, 2016 N. Lamar St., Griffin, Ga. W. T. Osteen Greenville, S. C., P. O. Box 336,

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.
BOSTON
Textile Winding Machinery
Southern Offices
Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta, Ga.
Frederick Jackson Jesse W. Stribling
I. E. Wynne
Factory Office, Providence, R. I.